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SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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VOLUME XXXVIII.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

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A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES of EVENTS, continued from our preceding volume

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[*The 1ſt, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th, of a month, fall on the ſame week-day.* —— *The month-day advances one week-day every common year, and two every leap year: ſo, as 1776 was a leap year, January and February advance two days in 1777, and all the reſt of the months fall one week-day after that on which the ſame month-day fell in 1776.*]

January,	Monday.	May,	Wedneſday.	September,	Sunday.
February,	Thurſday.	June,	Saturday.	October,	Tueſday.
March,	Friday.	July,	Monday.	November,	Friday.
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Pag. 363. *col.* 1. *l.* 5. 6. *read*—in Florida, and to the province of Georgia, —*A correction in a ſubſequent gazette.*

Notes incloſed thus [ ], for explaining or illuſtrating any thing in a paper or extract, are generally our own. Notes added by the authors of the pieces inſerted, or by the compilers of the collections from which we take them, are not ſo incloſed. Examples of both may be ſeen,—of the firſt p. 75. — and of the ſecond p. 103. of this volume.

References made by letters and figures, when no book is named, point to this collection; the letters directing to the volumes, and the figures to the pages: *ex. gr.* Scots Magazine, vol. xxxvii. [or Mag. 1775.] p. 661. is thus referred to [xxxvii. 661.] in this volume, p. 49. col. 1. lin. 48. —— Vol. i. anſwers to the year 1739, vol. ii. to 1740, and ſo on, a volume every year. —— Figures without letters, point to pages of the volume in which the reference is made.

To the BINDER.

CUT away the blue covers, and the advertiſements ſtitched in any of the Magazines; and place this quarter of a ſheet, containing the General Title-page, the Chronological Series of Events, &c. before the Magazine for January.

Place the map of the country round Philadelphia, ſo as to front p. 481.

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THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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An abſtract of the act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the colonies of New Hampſhire, &c. [xxxvii. 682.]

THE preamble ſets forth, That whereas many perſons in the colonies above recited, have ſet themſelves in open rebellion and defiance to the juſt and legal authority of the King and parliament of G. Britain, to which they ever have been, and of right ought to be ſubject; and have aſſembled together an armed force, engaged his Majeſty's troops, and attacked his forts; have uſurped the powers of government, and prohibited all trade and commerce with this kingdom, and the other parts of his Majeſty's dominions: for the more ſpeedily and effectually ſuppreſſing ſuch wicked and daring deſigns; and for preventing any aid, ſupply, or aſſiſtance being ſent thither, during the continuance of the ſaid rebellions, and treaſonable commotions, be it therefore declared and enacted, &c. That all manner of trade and commerce ſhall be prohibited with the ſaid colonies; and that all ſhips and veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies, together with their cargoes, apparel, and furniture, and all other ſhips and veſſels which ſhall be found trading to or with any of the ſaid colonies, or going to trade, or coming from trading, ſhall become forfeited to his Majeſty, as if the ſame were the ſhips and effects of enemies.

And for the encouragement of the officers,

ficers, ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war, it is enacted, That they ſhall have the ſole property of all ſuch prizes as they ſhall ſeize and take, to be divided in ſuch proportions as his Majeſty ſhall think fit to order and direct.

It is likewiſe enacted, and declared lawful, for flag-officers, captains, and commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, to take on board their own ſhips, or order on board other of his Majeſty's ſhips, the maſters, crews, and other perſons found on board ſuch veſſels as ſhall be ſeized as prizes in purſuance of this act, and to enter the names of the mariners and crews upon the books of his Majeſty ſhips, &c. as they ſhall reſpectively ſee fit; from which time the ſaid mariners and crews ſhall be conſidered to be as much in the ſervice of his Majeſty, as if they had entered voluntarily to ſerve on board his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels reſpectively. The maſters and other perſons taken on board prizes, and ſuch, alſo, of the mariners and crews as ſhall not be entered on the King's books, are to be ſet at liberty at the firſt port in G. Britain or Ireland at which the captors ſhall arrive, or at any port in America not actually in rebellion.

For facilitating the condemnation of prizes, there is a clauſe limiting the time for judges of the admiralty and vice-admiralty courts to proceed to preparatory examinations, and to iſſue monitions; and another to limit the expences of condemnation of prizes to certain ſums, viz. for the condemnation of prizes under 100 tons 10 l. for thoſe of 100 tons and upwards 15 l.; and perſons exacting more are liable to penalties.

There are likewiſe clauſes for regulating proſecutions, agents, &c. &c. of conſequence only to thoſe immediately concerned.

The exemptions from the penalties of this act are,

1ſt, Ships taken by any of his Majeſty's rebellious ſubjects, belonging to ſubjects not in rebellion, and retaken by his Majeſty's ſhips of war. Theſe are to be returned to the owners, on paying one eighth part of their value to the captors for ſalvage.

2dly, Ships, &c. the property of perſons reſiding in the rebellious colonies, which ſhall have ſailed for G. Britain or Ireland from any of the Britiſh ſugar-colonies in the Weſt Indies before the 1ſt day of March 1776.

3dly, Ships, &c. that ſhall have arrived at any of the Britiſh ſugar-colonies, on or before the 1ſt of January 1776, laden with lumber or proviſions; and that, after diſcharging the ſame at ſuch colony or colonies, ſhall take on board a cargo for G. Britain, or Ireland, on or before the 1ſt of Auguſt 1776; provided the maſter, or perſon having the charge of ſuch ſhip, ſhall produce a certificate of his ſo diſcharging and lading, under the hands and ſeals of the proper officers; which certificate the proper officers are enjoined to give without fee or reward.

4thly, Ships cleared out from any port of G. Britain or Ireland before the 1ſt of January 1776, for any of the Britiſh ſugar-colonies, in the Weſt Indies; and ſhips cleared out from the ſaid Britiſh ſugar-colonies, and bound to G. Britain or Ireland; provided two thirds of the owners of ſuch ſhips are his Majeſty's ſubjects, reſiding in G. Britain or Ireland, or in ſome of the ſaid ſugar-colonies.

5thly, Ships cleared out from G. Britain or Ireland, after the 20th of January 1776, for any of the Britiſh ſugar-colonies, &c.

6thly, Ships cleared out after the 25th of March 1776, from the ſaid colonies, for G. Britain or Ireland, provided their owners reſide as before.

7thly, Ships cleared from the rebellious colonies, for G. Britain or Ireland, or any of the Britiſh ſugar plantations, on or before the 1ſt of January 1776, having on board goods or merchandiſe in return for debts, &c. due to good and loyal ſubjects reſiding in G. Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt Indies.

8thly, Ships laden, as before, with remittances, &c. on or before the 25th day of March 1776, or with goods, &c. in conſequence of orders given before the 25th day of March 1776.

9thly, Ships the property of perſons reſiding in the rebellious colonies, which on or before the 1ſt of January 1776, ſhall have ſailed from any port in Europe where ſuch ſhips might lawfully trade, or ſhall be actually laden in ſuch ports with goods for G. Britain or Ireland.

10thly, Ships remaining in the ports of G. Britain or Ireland, the property of perſons in the rebellious colonies, on the 1ſt day of January 1776.

11thly,

11*thly*, Ships the property of perſons reſiding in the iſland of Nantucket, employed in the whale-fiſhery only, provided ſuch ſhips were cleared out from them thence before the 1ſt of December 1775. And,

12*thly*, Ships having certificates, under the hand and ſeal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of Maſſachuſets-bay, of their being the ſole property of one or more of the inhabitants of the iſland of Nantucket, on or before the 25th of March 1775.

N. B. All acts already committed relating to perſons, veſſels, cargoes, &c. ſeized, detained, damaged, examined, ſearched, or deſtroyed, for the public ſervice, in ſuppreſſing the ſaid rebellion, are declared legal to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

The act then proceeds to declare the ſeveral acts of parliament mentioned in the title to be repealed, and concludes as follows:

That this act, ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of ſhips and veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of the above-mentioned colonies, ſhall, except in the caſes herein before mentioned, commence and be in force from and after the 1ſt day of January 1776; and ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be found going to trade in or at any of the ſaid colonies, from and after the 1ſt day of February 1776; and ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be found trading in or at any of the ſaid colonies, or bound and trading from any port or place in the ſame, from and after the 25th day of March 1776; and ſhall continue to be in force ſo long as the ſaid colonies reſpectively ſhall remain in a ſtate of rebellion.

Provided nevertheleſs, That in order to encourage all well-affected perſons in any of the ſaid colonies to exert themſelves in ſuppreſſing the rebellion therein, and to afford a ſpeedy protection to thoſe who are diſpoſed to return to their duty, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any perſon or perſons appointed and authoriſed by his Majeſty, to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or deſcription of perſons, by proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, to declare any colony or province, or any county, town, port, diſtrict, or place, in any colony or province, to be at the peace of his Majeſty; and from and after the iſſuing of any ſuch proclamation, in any of the aforeſaid colonies or provinces, or if his Maieſty ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify the ſame by his royal proclamation, then, from and after the iſſuing of ſuch proclamation, this act, with reſpect to ſuch colony or province, colonies or provinces, county, town, port, diſtrict, or place, ſhall ceaſe, determine, and be utterly void.

Provided always, That ſuch proclamation or proclamations ſhall not diſcharge or ſuſpend any proceeding upon any capture of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel made before the date and iſſuing thereof.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh to a Gentleman in London, Jan. 19. 1776.

SIR,

THE act paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament, repealing certain ſevere acts of the parliament of Scotland made in the laſt century againſt the people called *MacGregors* [xxxvii. 276, 7.], gives great ſatisfaction to people in general in this country; becauſe it ſhows the ſuperior humanity and juſtice of the preſent legiſlature, by reſtoring the innocent poſterity of anceſtors, who, by the old acts, had been proſcribed to a capacity of enjoying every right, privilege, and immunity as other ſubjects; and no doubt every man of the MacGregor race will take the benefit of the act, by aſſuming and bearing his own true name of MacGregor; which, for its antiquity, vies with all other clans or names in Scotland, except the MacAlpins; but who, though older, are one and the ſame people as the MacGregors; and the deſcent of both can, by ſatisfying hiſtorical evidence, be deduced from the royal family of Scotland as high up as 831, 834, and 876; ſo that in point of antiquity the MacGregors can claim as much merit as any name or clan whatever; and notwithſtanding the ſevere meaſures purſued for their extirpation in the over-virtuous and bigotted reigns of Charles I. and James VI. they are now a numerous body of people, as much civilized, as obedient to the laws, and as reſpectable, as any other people in this or any other country. But what ſhall we ſay in excuſe for odious prejudices, to which ſome men of this country ſuffer themſelves to be ſlaves? It is unaccountable,

and yet very true, that there are ſome men now living in the neighbourhood of the preſent MacGregors, who at this day retain againſt them the ſame kind of inveterate barbarous prejudices and enmity, which near two centuries ago had been directed againſt their anceſtors by their particular enemies. A moſt glaring inſtance of this is to be found in a book lately publiſhed by Mr P——t, of a *Tour through Scotland*, in which he has very improperly mentioned, as well the modern as the ancient MacGregors, by the lump, as a *murderous clan*. In deſcribing a lake in Scotland, called *Loch Lomond*, which he ſays is the moſt beautiful of the Caledonian lakes, he has dipped into the gulph of hiſtorical calumny, in words to the following effect: "Near this gloomy tract (which with the ſame breath he called beautiful) was the principal ſeat of the MacGregors, a *murderous clan*, infamous for exceſſes of all kinds; who at length, for a horrible maſſacre of the Colquhouns in 1602, were proſcribed, and hunted down like wild beaſts, their very name ſuppreſſed like Jews, not daring even to ſign it to any deed, but their poſterity ſtill diſtinguiſhed among the clans in which they have incorporated themſelves, not only by the redneſs of their hair, but by their ſtill retaining the miſchievous diſpoſition of their anceſtors."

This might have paſſed as to anceſtors dead and gone, but does not go down with their poſterity yet remaining. The truth of thoſe allegations could not be conſiſtent with Mr P——'s proper knowledge, he being a ſtranger to the MacGregors, and utterly ignorant of their particular hiſtories and affairs. He muſt have received his information from perſons living in the neighbourhood of the beautiful gloomy lake he deſcribes, who could tell only the falſe and injurious aſperſions which the ancient enemies of the MacGregors had, two centuries ago, ſet up and propogated againſt them. It can be no wonder that Mr P——t converſed with perſons in that country who were incapable of telling him the truth: but it is unaccountable, that a man of learning has been ſo unguarded as to write a libel ſo injurious to an innocent ſet of people, ſuch as the preſent MacGregors, every individual of whom will be anſwerable only for his own exceſſive faults or crimes, but not for thoſe of his anceſtors. There neither is, nor ever was, any foundation in truth for what Mr P——t calls a *horrible maſſacre* of the Colquhouns by the MacGregors in 1602. In a hiſtory of the family of Sutherland, written in elegant Latin, by Alexander Roſs, about 1624, now remaining in the Advocate's Library in Edinburgh, wherein accounts are given of various diſputes and battles which paſſed between different clans in Scotland, and interſperſed occaſionally with the affairs of the Sutherland family, a fair account, among others, is given of what Mr P——t falſely calls an *horrible maſſacre*: According to Mr Roſs's account, 800 Colquhouns attacked a ſmall body of the MacGregors, conſiſting of about 200, and were entirely routed by the ſuperior valour of that ſmall body of MacGregors, who would have been cut to pieces, if they had not beat their enemy. This was no maſſacre, but a battle fought by the MacGregors in *ſelf-defence*; and Mr P——t might have diſcovered the truth of it, if he had made any proper inquiry; but he ſuffered himſelf to be miſled by prejudiced and partial informants. And how a maſſacre in 1602, according to Mr P——t, could be a ground of proſcription againſt the MacGregors in 1633, at the diſtance of one and thirty years, is to me unintelligible. What he mentions of the MacGregors being diſtinguiſhed by *their red hair*, and by ſtill retaining the miſchievous diſpoſition of their anceſtors, is truly ridiculous and deſpicable, as well as falſe and erroneous. The anceſtors had no more of a miſchievous diſpoſition, or of red hair, than their neighbours; but they had more valour and bravery, and frequently chaſtiſed ſome of their neighbours for their oppreſſions and violence; and this only was their miſchievous diſpoſition.

Receipt for recovering frozen meat or vegetables.

WHen any perſon buys a joint of meat that is frozen, put it into a tub of cold water for three or four hours, and it will entirely take out the froſt, as clear as when it was firſt killed, without any detriment to the meat. Cold water takes the froſt out of greens or potatoes, or any other garden-ſtuff, much ſooner than thawing it by the fire, or in hot water.

On the Preſent State of PARTY.

THere are at preſent in the kingdom three ſets of people, very different in their principles, but who co-operate one with the other againſt the miniſtry, and would, (if poſſible), to gain their favourite ends, involve us all in confuſion and miſery. In the firſt rank, and the moſt reſpectable for their titles and eſtates, are many who have either taſted the ſweets of places, from whence they are now expelled, or who wiſh to acquire what they have not yet had an opportunity of taſting. In the next rank are ſome real and true republicans; and in the third, thoſe who profeſs what Mr Burke in his rhetorical ſtyle denominates, "the Proteſtantiſm of the Proteſtant religion." Theſe men all appear to be zealous in the cauſe of civil and religious liberty; and would make us believe, that the Americans are the moſt injured people under the ſun, and the moſt to be pitied.

As to the firſt rank, though I called them reſpectable as to their titles and eſtates, they are ſo in no other inſtance. The very groſſeſt of the multitude can ſee through their pretences, and know that their only object is to haraſs and tire out thoſe who are in the different departments of government, that they may ſucceed them. Debauched by what they eſteem ſuperior reaſon, without any one tie of honour, conſcience, or public good, they conſider mankind only in a political light; that the herd are born only to be controuled and impoſed on; and that to gain offices in the ſtate, there are no means too vile to be purſued, nor any chicanery but what may with propriety be made uſe of. Nay, if all other efforts ſhould fail, it is a maxim in their creed, that ſeditions and inſurrections may be excited, and the lives of thouſands be ſacrificed for the ſake of their aggrandizement. Some of theſe men may be more violently inſtigated to theſe bad meaſures by their extravagance, and conſequent neceſſities; but it is to be feared that moſt of them are influenced by a Machiavelian depravity of heart, by a policy at which nature and humanity revolt, tending to break down all the mounds of ſociety, and ruin the beſt-regulated kingdoms. Nay, could they but acquire their darling power, they would with pleaſure behold our happy conſtitution deſtroyed, and the moſt arbitrary monarchy eſtabliſhed in its ſtead.

As to the ſecond claſs, if there are any honeſt and well-meaning Republicans, who have imbibed idle notions from contracted views of the petty ſtates of Greece, and the younger days of the Roman republic; while they confine themſelves to mere theory, and form Utopias, vain chimerical governments, in their own minds, they are undoubtedly to be pitied for their folly. But if they endeavour to reduce their theory into practice; if they turn licentious demagogues, and inflame the minds of the people; if they wiſh to revive the tumults of the Athenian and Roman aſſemblies, and would have the rabble direct the government of a ſtate ſo eſſentially different, ſo infinitely extenſive in compariſon, and in every reſpect ſo utterly incapable of being governed in that manner; every well-inſtructed, every cool and reflecting citizen, will look on them as madmen waving firebrands of deſtruction, unconſcious whom they may injure in their fury, and (unleſs their attempts are rendered impotent by the public good ſenſe) how wide a conflagration they may kindle.

But if to theſe real Republicans are joined men of needy fortunes and infamous characters, men who turn champions of public liberty merely becauſe their private affairs are deſperate, or becauſe, having unpardonably offended government, they know it is impoſſible that they ſhould ever gain its confidence or favour, and that their maintenance and very exiſtence depends on being the tools of oppoſition; who is there that does not laugh at ſuch men? or rather, who does not deſpiſe? who does not deteſt them?

As to the third claſs: The man who truly acts from religious motives, while he keeps within the bounds of decorum, though I may think his principles abſurd, is with me no contemptible character. Far be intolerance in matters of religion from me! nay, far be it from me to deſire to controul even a ſingle thought of the human breaſt in that reſpect, or not to wiſh for indulgence to the utmoſt latitude of ſentiment! But neither does true religion in its turn wiſh for any thing more than this. What then ſhall we ſay of the poſſeſſors of any religion whatever, who being allowed the utmoſt liberty of their own worſhip, but reſtrained by legal

gal forms from exerciſing another mode, which their conſciences will not ſuffer them to break through, are deſirous, for very ſpite, to ſhake the foundation of that government which ſo kindly protects them, encourage ſeditious practices, ſtrain every nerve to raiſe tumults and civil broils, and in hopes of getting a miniſtry who may be more propitious to their obtaining ſpiritual emoluments, are inſtrumental in drawing the ſword, and ſheathing it in the bowels of their fellow-ſubjects? Do Religioniſts like theſe deſerve even the liberty which they now enjoy? And would not the moſt enlarged mind rejoice to ſee them more coercively fettered? or even corporally puniſhed for what muſt be in them diſſembled piety, and real iniquity? Such religion is "the Proteſtantiſm of the Proteſtant religion" with a vengeance. I thank the energetic orator for the phraſe.

What a real ſatisfaction muſt it afford to every true lover of his country, to every one who, convinced of our flouriſhing ſtate, of the mildneſs of government, of the neceſſity of its being ſtable and fixed in ſo wide extended an empire, of the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace, of the accumulated horrors of war; who is there that does not rejoice in the contemplation, that this aggregate of diſcordant parties, this mimic figure, which bears on its front the fair ſemblance of liberty, while —— *turpiter atrum*

Deſinit in piſcem mulier formoſa ſuperne,

while it is actuated by ambition, ignorance, or malevolence, is likely to be blaſted before it can arrive at maturity, and execute the whole of its nefarious purpoſes? Its influence indeed hath reached to the other ſide of the Atlantic; the viſion of the diſtant and ill-informed Americans is deluded, and they behold the monſter (which they fooliſhly imagine will in their favour pour forth its venom [xxxvii. 116.] over this kingdom) like the ſun through a miſt, twice as large as he really is. But they likewiſe will ſoon be undeceived. Unanimity among ourſelves, the combined voice of the ſenſible and virtuous, in addreſſes to a juſtly beloved Sovereign, will effectually ſtrengthen the nerves of government, reſtore order and obedience to the laws in our colonies, and the triple-headed hydra will ſhrink into its original obſcurity and nothingneſs.

HERMES.

Oct. 1775.

Extracts from a letter from an officer retired, to his ſon in parliament.

—— Perſiſt in your preſent parliamentary conduct; ſupport thoſe who aſſert and maintain the rights of Britain againſt the claims of America. — For ſome years paſt I have, with all the attention in my power, examined the merits of that controverſy, which is now to be decided by arms. I am fully ſatisfied, that the Britiſh legiſlature is ſupreme over the whole empire, and has an undoubted right to bind America by its ſtatutes; a right that the legiſlature has conſtantly exerciſed in a great variety of caſes, which mark and eſtabliſh ſovereignty: That even as to direct taxation, there are many acts of parliament impoſing taxes upon his Majeſty's American ſubjects; the authority of which acts has never been till now diſputed, and the taxes impoſed by them have been uniformly paid. But if there had been no exerciſe of this right of legiſlature prior to the preſent times, the right would have remained entire, and the ſovereignty of the ſtate would have been equally intitled to impoſe upon his Majeſty's protected and highly-indulged ſubjects of America, a part of the public burden and expence of government. The only juſt ground of reſiſtance to the ſupreme authority, is the tyrannical exerciſe of that authority: for I do not affirm, with the declaratory ſtatute 6° Geo. III. [xxviii. 118.], that the imperial crown and parliament of G. Britain have authority to make ſtatutes which ſhall bind the people of the colonies in all caſes whatſoever. On the contrary, I hold, that the King and parliament have no ſuch authority over the people of G. Britain. Suppoſe, for inſtance, that a bill ſhould paſs the two houſes of parliament, and receive the royal aſſent, declaring the preſent Houſe of Commons perpetual, and the ſeats hereditary; enacting, that, in caſes of extinction and failure of the line, all vacancies ſhould be filled up by the ſovereign, or by the houſe itſelf; is there an Engliſhman who would heſitate to pronounce ſuch an act unconſtitutional, tyrannical, and reſiſtance to it moſt juſt and lawful? In like manner, upon the ſame principle, if the king and parliament had impoſed a poll-tax of ten or five pounds a-man upon every American ſubject, undoubtedly the Americans would

would have had a right to reſiſt ſuch oppreſſion.

But the coloniſts do not plead oppreſſive immoderate taxation; and indeed they have no reaſon: they abſolutely deny the right itſelf, and reject with diſdain the moderate and ſelf denying propoſitions of the Houſe of Commons, on the 20th of February laſt [xxxvii. 122.], allowing them, in conſideration of their contributing a certain proportion to the common defence, to tax themſelves. Theſe propoſitions the Americans will not accept: they deny the ſupremacy of G. Britain, even thus qualified, and openly avow their long-projected ſcheme of independence. If once independent, America is the rival and enemy of Britain. The United Colonies of North America, for ſo they call themſelves, from their ſituation, in a great meaſure command the Weſt-India iſlands. In proceſs of time they may ſubdue both the iſlands and the continent. Is not this (ſay ſome idle ſpeculatiſts) a pleaſing idea? Would it not be a glorious ſpectacle, to behold a new empire, founded upon the principles of liberty, rear its head above the languid and exhauſted governments of Europe? To me the idea is not pleaſing; the ſpectacle, were I to live and ſee it, would be horrid. I love my native country, and admire the Britiſh conſtitution. Never was there a form of government more favourable to the welfare of the human race. Never did Greece or Rome—but I forget myſelf. Argument is impertinent here. Men do not reaſon in their country's cauſe: they feel, I hope they feel, for the intereſt, for the glory of Britain, and abhor the thought of ſacrificing her greatneſs to that of any people upon earth.

Yet you tell me, that there are men of worth and virtue, who contend, that we ought in juſtice to yield to America, and allow her claim of independence, (for if the Britiſh ſtatutes do not bind that country, America is an independent ſtate). Theſe gentlemen, you ſay, defend their opinion by arguments drawn from the natural rights and original equality of mankind: Undefined and undefinable terms, not applicable to human affairs, and ridiculous even in ſcholaſtic argument. I dare ſay, that the number of ſuch ſincere and metaphyſical patriots is but ſmall. To be a patriot in the abſtract, a patriot of the univerſe, to be the friend of America againſt Britain, is a ſort of enthuſiaſm that I can neither feel nor comprehend. The conception is too ſublime for me; my narrow ſoul cannot extend itſelf ſo far, nor can any argument convince me, that I ought with pleaſure to behold America riſe upon the ruins of Britain. I will avow to you my moſt ſecret thoughts; aye, and to the world: It has long been my opinion, that we ſhould reſtrain the growing power, and effectually ſecure the obedience of America: if that is not the object of the preſent war, we fight for nothing. Britain, like the pelican, has fed her young with her blood; grown ſtrong, they riſe up to prey upon her vitals. Every principle of reaſon, juſtice, and policy, require, that ſhe ſhould exert her force, and eſtabliſh her juſt ſupremacy.

What do the favourers of American rebellion expect, or hope, or wiſh, as the end and concluſion of the preſent conteſt? If we do not ſubdue America, will ſhe not prove a moſt pernicious enemy? Is not the intereſt of the one country henceforth diametrically oppoſite to that of the other? Whatever America gains, independence, commerce, dominion, glory, ſo much does Britain loſe: as the Americans riſe, whilſt independent and hoſtile, we ſink in the ſcale of nations. Oppoſite intereſts, and jealouſy of growing empire, have ever been deemed ſufficient cauſe of war. All political writers have laid down the law of nations thus; and every nation, from the beginning of the world, have acted upon this principle. Without conſidering our ancient ſupremacy, (I might uſe a ſtronger word, and ſay, our creation of the colonies), our long and expenſive protection of them, their conſtant obedience and ſubjection; conſider only their and our relative ſituations. The Americans are at this moment making war upon Britain; they are taking our ſhips, killing our ſoldiers, invading and conquering our provinces. Shall we ſay to them, "Well done, ye good and faithful ſubjects of the Britiſh empire; ſince you have rebelled againſt us, we ſubmit to you?" This is what the Americans demand; they declare in their treaty of confederation and perpetual union [xxxvii. 666.], that they will not be reconciled to Britain, till the acts reſtraining their commerce are repealed, till reparation is made for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, for burning Charleſtown, for the

the expence of this unjuſt war, and till all the Britiſh troops are recalled from America. This is the language of maſters, the ſtyle of conquerors to the conquered. Yet I am told, that there are ſoldiers who ſay, that the Americans are in the right, and that they will not draw their ſwords in an unjuſt quarrel [xxxvii. 347. 454. 715.]. What ſort of citizen is he, whoſe private judgement arraigns and condemns his country! What ſort of ſoldier is he, who deſerts his country's cauſe? Is it not ſufficient for a ſoldier, for an Engliſhman, that he fights for England? That was the cauſe for which I fought in two great wars: I did not examine the grounds of the quarrel between England and Spain in 1741, nor the more recent cauſe of hoſtility in 1756, when we engaged in that bloody and expenſive war with France for the protection of America. With a good conſcience, with all my heart and ſoul, I fought the quarrel of my country; and now, if I had health and ſtrength, I ſhould with as clear a ſpirit fight againſt America in the ſame good cauſe.

O, Charles! I am afflicted with the daily accounts of our loſſes and defeats: the victories and triumphs of the Americans torment me more than my diſeaſe. Some of my brave companions have fallen in thoſe wretched battles. Have we no provident ſtateſmen? no ſkilful generals? What efforts did Britain make during the laſt glorious war, when ſhe contended with France for the frontier of America! How feeble are her efforts now, when ſhe contends for America, for her commerce, and, dearer ſtill, for her glory! Is Britain exhauſted of men and money? Is the ſpirit of her people fled? Can they bear to be vanquiſhed by the Americans? Would they ſhrink from an interpriſing miniſter, jealous of national honour, and vehement to urge the war! Why did your miniſters at firſt loſe their time, (the precious moments that are paſt), in making ineffectual laws? for ineffectual againſt armed men are laws not ſupported by arms. Why did they not ſend two years ago an armament equal to the object? A ſmall army, much ſmaller than is now neceſſary, would then perhaps have prevented bloodſhed, would certainly have ended the war with honour. Did your miniſters imagine, that acts of parliament were like the Pope's bulls in former times, which quelled the hearts of men, made kings ſurrender their crowns, and ſoldiers lay down their arms?

Whilſt our miniſters were framing laws, and paſſing acts of parliament, the miniſters of the congreſs were levying men, and training ſoldiers; and when our general, truſting, it would ſeem, to lawful authority, ſent a ſmall body of men, like conſtables, to ſeize the arms of the rebels; the Americans attacked your troops, drove them along for twenty miles, and ſcalped the unfortunate victims of civil and military folly [xxxvii. 300.]. The poor brave ſoldiers did not deſerve that miſerable fate. I don't blame my fellow-ſoldiers for the events of this ſhameful campaign; I blame the General, who ſacrificed the brave ſoldiers, and gallant officers.

From a Father's Inſtructions to his Children.

A generous return for an injury.

WHen the great Condé commanded the Spaniſh army, and laid ſiege to one of the French towns in Flanders, a ſoldier being ill-treated by a general officer, and ſtruck ſeveral times with a cane for ſome diſreſpectful words he had let fall, anſwered very coolly, that he ſhould ſoon make him repent of it. Fifteen days afterwards, the ſame general officer ordered the colonel of the trenches to find a bold and intrepid fellow, to execute an important enterpriſe, for which he promiſed a reward of a hundred piſtoles. The ſoldier we are ſpeaking of, who paſſed for the braveſt in the regiment, offered his ſervice; and going with thirty of his comrades, which he had the liberty to make choice of, he diſcharged a very hazardous commiſſion, with incredible courage and good fortune. Upon his return, the general officer highly commended him, and gave him the hundred piſtoles which he had promiſed. The ſoldier preſently diſtributed them amongſt his comrades, ſaying, he did not ſerve for pay; and demanded only, that if his late action ſeemed to deſerve any recompence, they would make him an officer. And now, Sir, adds he to the general officer, who did not know him, I am the ſoldier you abuſed ſo much fifteen days ago, and I then told you I would make you repent of it. The general officer, in great admiration, and melting into tears, threw his arms around his neck, begged his pardon, and gave him a commiſſion that very day. ROLLIN.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [xxxvii. 672, 3.]

THE Lord Chancellor preſented to the Lords, Oct. 26. the firſt day of the ſeſſion, an addreſs, petition, and memorial, from Nova Scotia; the proceedings on which in the Houſe of Commons have been already inſerted [xxxvii. 668.] — We here inſert the addreſs, &c. viz.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL, and the COMMONS, of GREAT BRITAIN, in Parliament aſſembled,

The Addreſs, Petition, and Memorial, of the Repreſentatives of the Freeholders of the Province of Nova-Scotia, in General Aſſembly.

YOur loyal and ever dutiful Houſe of Aſſembly of the Province of Nova-Scotia, moſt humbly beg leave to addreſs our gracious Sovereign, and both Houſes of Parliament, at this dreadful and alarming criſis, when civil diſcord, and its melancholy conſequences, are impending over all Britiſh America.

Actuated by the warmeſt ties of duty and affection to the perſon and family of our moſt gracious Sovereign, animated with the firmeſt attachment to the mother-country, zealous to ſupport her power and conſequence over all the Britiſh dominions, and dreading a ſeparation from her government and protection as the greateſt political evil which can befal us or our poſterity,

Influenced by the principles of humanity, and the juſt rights of mankind, in civil ſociety, — we tremble at the gloomy proſpect before us; we feel for our gracious King; we feel for our mother-country, of which many of us are natives; we feel for the Britiſh American race, once the moſt loyal, virtuous, and happy, of mankind: Animated with ſuch principles, may we not approach the ſupreme legiſlature of the Britiſh empire, and, as dutiful children of juſt and indulgent parents, may we not moſt humbly ſolicit for ſuch regulations as we conceive moſt likely to preſerve the inhabitants of this province in duty and allegiance to our King, in rendering permanent their connection with, and dependence on, the ſupreme legiſlature of Great Britain, and preſerving inviolably to us, and our poſterity, the juſt rights of men in civil ſociety.

We are fully ſenſible that we have no right to pray for redreſs of grievances, to requeſt privileges or regulations, unleſs we acknowledge your right over us; therefore we the repreſentatives of the freeholders of Nova Scotia do unanimouſly moſt humbly acknowledge our gracious Sovereign George III. King of Great Britain, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, to be the ſupreme legiſlature of this province, and of all the Britiſh dominions, and that it is our indiſpenſable duty to pay a due proportion of the expence of this great empire.

Having thus, as obedient ſubjects, acknowledged our duty to our King, and our willing ſubmiſſion to the ſupreme legiſlature of the Britiſh empire, we humbly requeſt the right of being heard in reſpect of our grievances or wiſhes; and, as our proceedings in this aſſembly may poſſibly have ſome influence with other aſſemblies in America, we humbly hope it will not ſeem preſuming if we enter on the ſubject.

We humbly conceive, it will be neceſſary to the peace and happineſs of the Britiſh empire, that the tax to be raiſed in the colonies, and which ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the Britiſh parliament, and the proportion of each colony toward the imperial expence, ſhould be of ſuch a nature, as it may never after be neceſſary to alter it.

We are alſo humbly of opinion, that this tax ſhould be of ſuch a nature as ſhould not depreciate, but ſhould increaſe in the ſame ratio with the affluence of the inhabitants of this province.

We are alſo humbly of opinion, that the tax ſhould be of ſuch a nature as not to be liable to be affected by the increaſe or diminution of the metals of gold and ſilver in the world.

From theſe conſiderations we humbly offer it as our opinion, that the fitteſt tax or this purpoſe, would be a duty of ſo much per cent. upon all commodities imported into this province, not being the produce of the Britiſh dominions in Europe and America, (except the article of Bay ſalt). This tax will include almoſt all the luxuries made uſe of, and will increaſe in an equal ratio with the affluence of the inhabitants; and if the rates of the ſeveral articles are fixed every ten years, for the future and ſubſequent ten years, it will not be liable to depreciate in value by the increaſe of the metals of gold and ſilver.

We therefore humbly pray, that the ſupreme legiſlature of the Britiſh empire will pleaſe to accept of a tax as above pointed out: and ſo conſcious are we of your juſtice and humanity, that we requeſt to know what proportion would be pleaſing or agreeable to you; reminding you to conſider, that this province, having no manufactories or lucrative commerce, muſt ever have a ſcarcity of ſpecie.

We alſo humbly pray, that when the exigencies of the ſtate may require any further ſupplies from this province, that then ſuch requiſitions may be made in the uſual manner formerly practiſed, whereby we may have an opportunity of ſhewing our duty and attachment to our Sovereign, and our ſenſe of the cauſe for which the requiſition is made; by which means, and that only, our gracious Sovereign can be acquainted with the true ſenſe of the people in theſe his diſtant dominions.

We alſo humbly pray, that you will permit us, and inſtruct your Governor to conſent to an act, to diſqualify and deprive every member of the community from the rights and privileges of a ſubject in civil proſecutions, who ſhall be detected in any illicit trade or fraudulent dealing, together with their aiders, abettors, or concealers, in this or any other branch of the revenue.

This will render unneceſſary a multitude of officers employed to detect illicit trade, and prevent that diſguſt and evil ſpirit which has been created by their inſolence, and will prevent that corruption of manners, and that contempt of the crime of perjury, which is now become ſo open and flagrant. We humbly requeſt, that you will appoint good and ſufficient ſalaries to the officers of the cuſtoms, and abſolutely forbid them to take any fee, in any caſe whatſoever; as we have found, that the detail of revenue-duty, in all its departments, has been clogged with unneceſſary forms and trifling regulations, to increaſe the fees and perquiſites of the officers; and are alſo humbly of opinion, that if thoſe officers were under the controul of the Governor, the Council, and Judges of the ſupreme court of this province, it would be more for the advantage of his Majeſty's ſervice, and the good of the revenue. We alſo humbly requeſt, that if the mode of taxation be pleaſing to you, that you will permit and order the legiſlative council, and the judges of the ſupreme court, for the time being, to determine and affix the rate of the taxed articles, every ten years, for every ſubſequent ten years.

Your ever dutiful, loyal, and affectionate Houſe of Aſſembly would not, in theſe unhappy times, preſume to mention their own grievances, or requeſt any particular privileges, leſt you ſhould ſuppoſe they were meant conditional of their juſt duty and allegiance this day acknowledged; but, as the humble friends of our king and mother-country, may we not reſpectfully point out thoſe meaſures which may beſt tend to preſerve the inhabitants of this province in loyalty and allegiance? And although we are not at this time in ſuch circumſtances as to raiſe a revenue for the ſupport of the interior civil government of this province, agreeable to the preſent plan eſtabliſhed by his Majeſty, and which ſeems abſolutely neceſſary for the dignity of government, in a country whoſe particular ſituation and advantages are ſuch, as may probably induce government to order it to be the head quarters of the Britiſh land and ſea forces in America; and although we may be unable wholly to ſupport ſo large yet neceſſary civil liſt: yet we are willing to ſet apart a fund for that purpoſe, which will neceſſarily increaſe with the opulence and number of the inhabitants, and will in time relieve our parent-ſtate from the heavy burden of our ſupport. Our poverty as a province, will not prevent a Britiſh King and Parliament from hearing, and juſtly relieving us; when, as humble and dutiful ſubjects, and being well acquainted with this country and its inhabitants, we only beg leave to inform our gracious King and Parliament with the meaſures which we conceive would beſt tend to the peace and happineſs of this country.

We therefore moſt humbly preſume to offer as our opinion, that no native of this province may ever be appointed a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in this province. The ambition of affluent individuals in the provinces to acquire governments, have led to faction and parties, ſubverſive of the peace and happineſs of the people, the good of the province, and the honour of government. Probably the preſent diſputes in America may have been promoted by this cauſe.

We are humbly of opinion, that the members of the legiſlative council ſhould be appointed for life; and that no perſon ſhould

ſhould be appointed a member of the council, unleſs he be poſſeſſed of landed property in the province to the value of 1000 l. at leaſt: and we moſt humbly pray, that no collector or under-officer of the cuſtoms, or any officer who is directly or indirectly concerned in the collection of the provincial revenue, may ever be admitted to a ſeat at the council-board.

We humbly pray, moſt fervently, that the officers of the cuſtoms, and every officer concerned in collecting the provincial revenue, may be prohibited from ſerving as repreſentatives in general aſſembly.

We humbly pray, that the elections for the repreſentatives of the people, may be triennial, may be by ballot, and that the day of election triennially may be fixed by law; and that every officer of government be particularly prohibited from interfering in elections, under ſevere and heavy penalties.

We humbly pray, that the judges of the ſupreme court of this province, may have their commiſſions during good behaviour, in the ſame manner as in England.

We humbly pray, that after the deceaſe of the preſent judges, that all future judges may be appointed in England, and may not be natives of this province. We can trace the preſent unhappy diſorders in America to the want of a regulation of this kind.

We humbly requeſt your Majeſty will graciouſly permit the legiſlature of this province to aſcertain the number and boundaries of the ſeveral counties in this province.

Moſt gracious King, grant and permit us a ſheriff in each and every county, and deliver us from a provoſt-marſhal, preſiding over this whole province; whoſe influence, owing to the nature of his office, and the number of his deputies, muſt be exceſſive, and whoſe power in elections is abſolute. If we are not relieved in this particular, we can have no pretenſions even to the name of freemen.

We humbly pray, that your Majeſty will graciouſly permit and order, that a recorder of deeds and conveyances be appointed in each and every county, and not a deputy to a principal reſiding elſewhere.

Our gracious King cannot be inſenſible of the great neceſſity there is, that the moſt reſpectable perſons in the community be appointed to the commiſſions of the peace. Legal authority, unleſs aided by the good opinion of the people, can have but little effect: probably the reaſon why the moſt reſpectable perſons decline the office, is becauſe they are liable to be diſmiſſed unheard: the want of power in the magiſtrates to execute or enforce the laws, has been a general complaint in America.

We humbly pray, that the Governor, Council, and Judges of the ſupreme court, may conſtitute a court of vice admiralty throughout the province, to determine all cauſes cogniſable in ſuch courts, agreeable to law and equity, and to receive no fees therefor.

We humbly pray, that any two or more of the judges of the ſupreme court, and a jury ballotted for and ſtruck by the parties, ſhall conſtitute a court of equity in all civil caſes throughout this province, ſubject only to appeals to his Majeſty in council, where the property conteſted may amount to 500 l. Sterling or upwards.

We humbly pray to be delivered from the oppreſſion of practitioners in the law; and pray, that in all civil actions their fees, charges, and perquiſites, may be limited to five per cent. on all ſums declared for or defended. It is not the deſire of our good King to have his quiet and inoffenſive ſubjects in this quarter of the globe given up to be perſecuted by a few rapacious men.

Moſt benign King, your Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to grant tracts of land in this province, upon various conditions of ſettlement and payment of quit-rents. Many of the conditions of ſettlement were impracticable, and others ſo expenſive that the granters were not able fully to effect them. We humbly pray to be exonerated from thoſe ſevere conditions; and that you will graciouſly limit the power of the court of eſcheats, to defaults in the payment of the quit-rent only.

This Houſe is ſorry to obſerve, that a moſt cruel uſe has been made of this power of eſcheating land, even to the depriving of two old officers of the gratuity given them by your Majeſty, for near forty years of military ſervice, and that to gratify two domeſtics of that governor who ordered the eſcheatment; and at this time a tract of land is advertiſed to be eſcheated, on which the propietors have laid out near 4000 l.

Finally, We moſt humbly requeſt, that the aſſembly of this province may

be called together annually; and that no governor may be allowed to diſſolve or prorogue them when he ſhall be informed that they are preparing a petition to our gracious King and Parliament of Great Britain.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign, we have unhappily experienced, that the redreſs of our grievances, and thoſe requeſted regulations, could not come from us in the conſtitutional mode of laws, which muſt have paſſed a council, ſome of them without property in the province, or intereſt in our welfare.

May the God of all goodneſs ſhower down on our gracious Sovereign, and his beloved family, every temporal bleſſing.

May the ſpirit of concord, juſtice, and public virtue, direct the counſels of the Britiſh ſenate; and may the Father of mercies preſerve conſtitutional freedom to the Britiſh race in every part of the globe.

W. NESBITT, Speaker.

Halifax, June 24. 1775.

Leave was given by the Commons, Oct. 27. to bring in a bill, to enable his Majeſty to call out and aſſemble the militia, in all caſes of rebellion within G. Britain, or any of the dominions thereunto belonging. The bill was preſented on the 30th, and read a firſt time. At the ſecond reading, Nov. 2. Mr Dunning began the debate. He firſt introduced ſome ſtrictures on addreſſes, particularly that of the firſt regiment of the Devonſhire militia. He ſaid, he was much alarmed at the terms in which that military addreſs was couched: The military had profeſſed their readineſs to attack the internal enemies of his Majeſty's government *. Mr Dunning ſaid, he did not know but they might mean him; for if, by his Majeſty's government, they meant the preſent adminiſtration, he was certainly a moſt virulent enemy to them. He wiſhed to know what object we were now contending for with America? It was not for taxes, as we might eaſily perceive by Gen. Burgoyne's letter to Gen. Lee [xxxvii. 480.]; for a gentleman of his good ſenſe, and who held ſo high a poſt under government, would not venture to aſſert ſo much without ſome authority. It could not be ſaid, that we were contending for the general unlimited power of parliament over every part of the empire; for the ſecretary of a neighbouring kingdom had contradicted that idea, by aſſerting, "that expreſſions of that kind which had been made in that Houſe by a gentleman in a high office, were no more than the raſh inconſiderate opinion of an haſty individual." — Mr Dunning wiſhed to be fairly underſtood with regard to his ideas of "rebellion:" he ſaid, he never had conſidered it as a genus, which might be divided into ſeveral different ſpecies: yet he was apt to imagine, that there might be one ſort of rebellion leſs deſerving our hatred than another; that there might be a provoked and an unprovoked rebellion, of which each merited different degrees of cenſure. He then proceeded to ridicule the motley complexion of our intended forces, which were to conſiſt of Hanoverians, Ruſſians, ſavage Canadians, and Iriſh Roman Catholics. Mr Dunning had heard, that a ſingle regiment could march from one end of North America to the other; but he deſired to know, if it was not more probable that 20,000 Ruſſians could march from Johnny Grot's houſe to the Land's End. On the whole, he declared, that he was againſt this, as well as moſt of the other meaſures of government; that he ſtood alone, unconnected with any party; that he deſpiſed any man who, at ſuch a critical juncture as the preſent, could be ſwayed by any perſonal motive whatever; that for his part he ſpoke *ex animo*, and he hoped the Houſe would give him credit for this aſſertion. He concluded, by obſerving, that although he might not perhaps be able to give that cloſe attendance to the buſineſs of the Houſe which he could wiſh, yet he would uniformly oppoſe the miniſtry in every ſtep they ſhould take to enforce meaſures which he heartily condemned.

Mr Rigby replied, that it would require a great deal of natural ſubtilty to comprehend the practical ſubtilty of the Hon. Gentleman; but, from his reaſoning about rebellions, he could collect very clearly, that there was a rebellion which he liked, and a rebellion which he diſliked. Now, for my part, ſays Mr Rigby,

* [The paſſage here alluded to, is thus in the addreſs. "The conſtitution has preſented to us our ſphere of action; but we muſt beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall at all times be as ready to exert our utmoſt efforts to ſuppreſs any internal enemies of your Majeſty's government, and this conſtitution, as our gallant countrymen have been in aſſerting the juſt rights of the Britiſh empire in America."]

Rigby, although I do diſlike all kinds of rebellion, I cannot, in any inſtance, carry my reſentments ſo far back as the Hon. Gentleman; for whenever the Americans ſhall return to their duty, and behave as loyally as the people of Manchester, I ſhall not, by any means, conſider them as deſerving my hatred. The Hon. Gentleman very kindly informed us, that as term will commence in a few days, he ſhall probably be occupied in the mornings at Weſtminſter, and in the evenings at Guildhall, infinitely more to his profit than his attendance in this Houſe. It was exceedingly obliging in the gentleman to inform at once, *ex animo*, what his thoughts were, that he might not have occaſion to honour this Houſe with too frequent attendance at a time when he may be ſo much better employed in his vocation.

As to the poſition which was advanced by the ſecretary of a neighbouring kingdom, it has been very logically argued, that becauſe "the miniſtry in Ireland are ſuppoſed to have the ear of adminiſtration here, and becauſe one of the miniſtry there declared, that the aſſertion made in this houſe with regard to taxing Ireland in the Britiſh parliament, was only the raſh inconſiderate opinion of an haſty individual," *ergo*, this muſt be alſo the opinion of adminiſtration in England [xxxvii. 727.]. — This is excellent reaſoning: but give me leave to ſay, that I neither care what ſecretaries ſay in Ireland, or miniſters ſay in England. I will ſupport my former doctrines as long as I find it laid down in the ſtatutes of our parliament. Nothing can eſtabliſh a right on a firmer baſis, than one party enacting, and the other peaceably acquieſcing under any particular claim. — Hath not an act of the Engliſh legiſlature taken away the right of appeal from the Iriſh Houſe of Lords [xxxvi. 456.]? Hath not the kingdom of Ireland peaceably acquieſced under that law? And ſhall I heſitate, on account of this man's aſſertion, or of that man's aſſertion, to maintain a doctrine, the truth of which is confirmed by facts of ſuch notoriety? — But let me, at the ſame time, obſerve, that I have never entertained a thought of our taxing Ireland. The generous contributions of that country, cramped and narrowed as are her reſources, render every idea of this kind altogether unneceſſary. In times either of difficulty or of war, with the Iriſh it has ever been only, "Aſk, and have." Mr Rigby hoped to ſee the day when England would conſider of ſome additional advantage to be given to the trade of ſo deſerving a people; and he ſincerely wiſhed the conduct of Ireland might be a leſſon to America, over which the parliament of Great Britain had never yet exerciſed ſuch a ſtretch of power as had been manifeſted towards Ireland in the inſtance adduced.

Mr Acland averred, in juſtification of the miniſtry, that they had not deceived him in their operations of laſt year; for adverting to the opinion and information of a very learned gentleman, (Mr Dunning), who poſitively aſſerted, "that no rebellion at that time exiſted in North America," Mr Acland thought the force that was ſent ſufficient; and he aſked the gentlemen who now complained of a ſufficient force not having been then ſent to America, "whether it would not have been very abſurd, to ſend over an immenſe army, equal to the conqueſt of the whole continent, only to quell a few trifling riots in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay?"

Col. Barré, Mr Edmunde Burke, Lord North, Mr T. Townſhend, and Mr Charles Fox, ſpoke likewiſe in the debate. The principal objections againſt the militia-bill were, That ſhould a riot or inſurrection riſe up in Bengal, Bencoolen, or St Helena, it would be in the miniſter's power to call this a rebellion, and inſtantly draw out the militia; by which means, beſides the power with which the hands of government would be ſtrengthened, the poor huſbandman would be greatly diſtreſſed, and the different counties burdened with the ſupport of their wives and children. — The queſtion being put, the numbers were, For committing the bill 259, Againſt it 50.

In the committee, Nov. 15. a motion was made, to add reſtrictive words, "That the ſaid power ſhould not extend beyond the continuance of the preſent rebellion;" but the queſtion being put, came out, Ayes 55, Noes 140.

Mr Adair propoſed another amendment, "That the militia ſhould not be called out of their reſpective counties unleſs in caſe of actual invaſion." — It paſſed in the negative.

Mr Hartly offered a clauſe, "to impower the King to call the parliament together in fourteen days."—It was agreed to without a diviſion.

On

On the third reading, Nov. 25. a clauſe to make it a temporary law, for ſeven years, was offered by Sir George Saville, and agreed to by the Houſe.

The bill having paſſed the Houſe of Lords, received the royal aſſent, Dec. 4.

The Hon. Mr Marſham, in the Houſe of Commons, Oct. 31. called upon Lord North to declare explicitly, if he intended to bring a bill into parliament to indemnify thoſe perſons who had adviſed his Majeſty to employ his electoral troops to garriſon Gibraltar and Minorca, without conſent of parliament.—Ld North replied, that he did not apprehend bills of indemnity were ever applied for to parliament, or ever granted, but for meaſures which would otherwiſe ſubject the King's miniſters to private actions at law: ſuch was the indemnity for the embargo on corn, which affected private property. However, ſaid he, if the Houſe has any precedent of bills of indemnity for meaſures ſuppoſed to be criminal, and liable to impeachment, I have no objection to ſuch an act as may make miniſters heads more ſecure in future. But if this is not the form of buſineſs, I ſhall propoſe a reſolution to be made by this Houſe, in order to calm the minds of thoſe gentlemen who ſeem to apprehend ſome future ill conſequence from the precedent ariſing from the employment of the electoral troops.

His Lordſhip then read the reſolution, viz. "Reſolved, It is the opinion of this Houſe, that his Majeſty having ordered a body of his electoral troops to compoſe part of the garriſon of the fortreſſes of Gibraltar and Minorca, whereby the greater part of the troops of this kingdom may be employed for the ſupport of his authority, has ſhewn his attention to the intereſts of this country; being, in the opinion of this Houſe, a meaſure neceſſarily demanding more diſpatch than was conſiſtent with waiting for the aſſembling of parliament. He added, that he ſhould propoſe a conference with the Lords, that it might be a reſolution of both houſes.

Gov. Johnſtone ſaid, when the queſtion of contracting for theſe troops ſhould come on, he ſhould object both to the reſolution propoſed by the Noble Lord, and to the bill of indemnity: in the mean time he muſt obſerve, that he was ſurpriſed the Noble Lord ſhould aſſert, that bills of indemnity were not uſual except in caſes where the King's ſervants were liable to paltry, private actions. Far otherwiſe, he ſaid, was Lord Mansfield's ſpeech on the indemnity for the embargo on the corn, when he thought proper to ride the great horſe Liberty; which, ſays he, I wiſh his Lordſhip would do oftener, for no man knows better how to manage him.

On a motion by Ld North, Nov. 1. leave was given to bring in a bill, "to indemnify ſuch perſons as have adviſed his Majeſty to ſend to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, a part of the electoral troops of Hanover, during the receſs of parliament."

Ld North preſented the bill, Nov. 3. and it was read a firſt time.

Sir James Lowther moved, "That introducing his Majeſty's electoral troops into any part of the dominions of G. Britain, without the conſent of parliament firſt had and obtained, is contrary to law." He ſupported his motion on the ground of its being a direct violation of the Bill of Rights.—He was ſeconded by Gov. Johnſtone; who, to ſtrengthen his arguments, appealed to the conduct of the parliament after the peace of Ryſwick, which reduced the ſtanding army to 7000 men, and obliged K. William to diſband his Dutch guards, and to ſend them home, though contrary to the known ſenſe of that prince: ſo wiſely jealous was the parliament, at that time, of permitting foreigners to remain within the kingdom. He ordered the Journals of March, 1689, to be read, where the King's requeſt and the poſitive refuſal of Parliament to grant it are both ſtated *.

Mr

* [The caſe, as ſtated in the Journals, is as follows.

"The Earl of Ranelagh acquainted the Houſe, That he had in command from his Majeſty a meſſage to deliver to this Houſe, ſigned by his Majeſty, and all of his own hand-writing, which the ſaid Earl delivered in to Mr Speaker; who read the ſame to the Houſe, and is as followeth, viz.

"His Majeſty is pleaſed to let the Houſe know, that the neceſſary preparations are made for tranſporting the guards who came with him into England, and that he intends to ſend them away immediately, unleſs, out of conſideration to him, the Houſe be diſpoſed to find a way for continuing them longer in his ſervice, which his Majeſty would take very kindly."

Upon which it was reſolved, That a committee ſhould be appointed to draw up an humble addreſs, to be preſented to his Majeſty, repreſenting the reaſons why the Houſe could

Mr Serj. Adair ſpoke very fully to the matter of law, and ſhewed, that upon every principle adhered to in expounding a ſtatute, the Bill of Rights militated directly againſt the meaſure, both in letter, ſpirit, and legal conſtruction.

Lord Barrington defended the meaſure, and inſiſted, that the Bill of Rights never was, nor could be intended to extend further than the kingdom: he inſtanced, in proof of his aſſertion, the garriſons of Dunkirk and Tangier, in Charles II.'s time, and that of Calais at a much earlier date.

Mr Solicitor-General entered fully into the conſideration of the matter, and defended the meaſure on a variety of grounds.

Mr Burke ſaid, The learned gentleman, Mr Wedderburne, had ranſacked hiſtory, ſtatutes, and journals, and had taken a very large journey, as was uſual with him; through which he did not wiſh to follow him; but he was always glad to meet him at his return home. Let us, (ſays he) ſtrip off all this learned foliage entirely from his argument; let us unſwathe this Egyptian corpſe, and ſtrip it of its ſalt, gum, and mummy, and ſee what ſort of a dry ſkeleton is underneath. —Nothing but a ſingle point of law.—The gentleman (ſaid he) aſſerts, that nothing but a bill can declare the conſent of parliament, not an addreſs, not a reſolution of the Houſe; yet he thinks a reſolution of the Houſe would in this caſe be better than a bill of indemnity:—ſo that we find a bill is nothing, an addreſs is nothing, a reſolution is nothing; nay, I fear, our liberty is nothing, and that, ere long, our rights, freedom, and ſpirit—nay the Houſe itſelf, will vaniſh—in a previous queſtion.

Ld North deſired to know whence the proofs and authorities of a point of law could be better drawn, than from hiſtory, ſtatutes, and journals; he did not think it was from wit, flowers, and eloquence, that they ſhould be deduced. He ſaid, he admired the Hon. Gentleman's method of proving a reſolution to be—nothing; an addreſs—nothing; a bill —nothing; and by the ſame mode of reaſoning he was inclined, he ſaid, to conclude,

could not comply with his Maleſty's meſſage; which addreſs, after ſeveral amendments, was preſented, as follows.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons in this preſent parliament aſſembled, do, with unfeigned zeal to your Majeſty's perſon and government, (which God long preſerve), moſt humbly repreſent to your Majeſty,

That the paſſing of the late act for diſbanding the army gave great ſatisfaction to your ſubjects; and the readineſs your Majeſty has expreſſed by your meſſage to comply with the punctual execution thereof, will prevent all occaſion of diſtruſt or jealouſy between your Majeſty and your people

It is, Sir, to your loyal Commons an unſpeakable grief, that your Majeſty ſhould be adviſed to propoſe any thing in your meſſage to which they cannot conſent with due regard to that conſtitution your Majeſty came over to reſtore, and have ſo often expoſed your royal perſon to preſerve; and did in your gracious declaration promiſe, that all thoſe foreign forces which came over with you ſhould be ſent back.

In duty, therefore, to your Majeſty, and to diſcharge the truſt repoſed in us, we crave leave to lay before you, that nothing conduceth more to the happineſs and welfare of this kingdom, than an entire confidence between your Majeſty and your people, which can be no way ſo firmly eſtabliſhed as by entruſting your ſacred perſon with your own ſubjects, who have ſo eminently ſignalized themſelves on all occaſions during the late long and expenſive war."

To this addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the following anſwer.

"Gentlemen,

I came hither to reſtore the ancient conſtitution of this government; I have had all poſſible regard to it ſince my coming; and I am reſolved, through the courſe of my reign, to endeavour to preſerve it entire in all the parts of it.

I have a full confidence in the affection of my people, and I am well aſſured they have the ſame in me; and I will never give them juſt cauſe to alter this opinion.

As to my ſubjects who ſerved during the war, I am an eye-witneſs of their bravery, and of their zeal for my perſon and government; and I have not been wanting to expreſs my ſenſe of this to my parliament, as well as upon other occaſions.

I have all the reaſon to truſt and rely upon them that a prince can have, and I am ſatisfied there is not one man among them capable of entertaining a thought, that what was propoſed in my meſſage proceeded from any diſtruſt of them

It ſhall be my ſtudy, to the utmoſt of my power, to perform the part of a juſt and good King. And as I will ever be ſtrictly and nicely careful of obſerving my promiſes to my ſubjects, ſo I will not doubt of their tender regards to me."]

clude, that a long witty ſpeech was—nothing.

The queſtion being put, that the queſtion be new put, it paſſed in the negative, 203 to 81.

On the third reading of the indemnity-bill, Nov. 24. Mr Marſham moved, That inſtead of the words in the preamble, "Whereas doubts have ariſen," &c. the words, "Whereas it is contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution," &c. be inſerted.

After a warm debate, the amendment, on a diviſion, was rejected, 131 againſt 58.

A motion was made in the Houſe of Lords, Nov. 30. for reading the indemnity-bill. The Marquis of Rockingham oppoſed it in very ſtrong terms. His Lordſhip obſerved, that it would be a diſgrace to our ſtatute-books, as it held out an indemnity, while in fact it aſſerted the perſons indemnified were guilty of no offence whatever.

Lord Weymouth ſaid, he agreed in ſome degree with the Noble Marquis; he thought the bill totally unneceſſary. He was ſure the meaſure was in itſelf perfectly legal and juſtifiable.

Lord Suffolk followed the laſt Noble Lord in his idea. He ſaid he could not ſee any neceſſity for the bill. Beſides, though ſuch a bill ſhould be looked upon as neceſſary in its preſent form, he could never approve of it, becauſe the preamble was at direct variance with the enacting clauſes; that is, it propoſed to indemnify ſuch perſons as adviſed his Majeſty to ſend his electoral troops into the garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca, while the preamble, which is always taken as the ground of the bill, ſtated, that "doubts having ariſen," &c.

Lord Gower united in opinion with the other two Noble Lords; ſaid, his ſentiments from the beginning were the ſame as now; that he thought the meaſure legal and conſtitutional, and had accordingly adviſed it in concert with the reſt of his Majeſty's miniſters; and now, in conformity with thoſe ſentiments, voted for having the bill rejected.

The queſtion being at length put, the bill was rejected without a ſingle Content in its favour.

The Duke of Mancheſter had moved, in the Houſe of Lords, Nov. 1. to reſolve, "That this Houſe is of opinion, that introducing any part of the King's electoral troops, or any other foreign troops whatever, into the ſervice of the crown of Great Britain, previous to the conſent of parliament, is dangerous and unconſtitutional." Lord Rochford, in reply, entered into a juſtification of the meaſure, as ſafe, conſtitutional, and expedient; on which ground he moved the previous queſtion; that is, to take the ſenſe of the Houſe, whether the depending motion ſhall be put. An intereſting debate followed. The ſpeakers in ſupport of the previous queſtion, or in favour of the legality and expediency of employing the electoral troops, were the Lords Talbot, Rochford, Weymouth, Denbigh, and the Lord Chancellor: in ſupport of the Duke of Mancheſter's motion, the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond, and the Lords Effingham, Lyttelton, Shelburne, and Camden.

A diſcovery of the perſon who beheaded King Charles I.

From the examination of William Lilly, before the firſt parliament of K. Charles II in June 1660, as related by Mr Lilly himſelf

AT my firſt appearance, many of the young members affronted me highly, and demanded ſeveral feurrilous queſtions. Mr Weſton held a paper before his mouth; bade me anſwer no body but Mr Prinn. I obeyed his command, and ſaved myſelf much trouble thereby; and when Mr Prinn put any difficult or doubtful query unto me, Mr Weſton prompted me with a fit anſwer. At laſt, after almoſt one hour's tugging, I deſired to be fully heard what I could ſay as to the perſon who cut Charles I.'s head off. Liberty being given me to ſpeak, I related what follows, viz.

That the next Sunday but one after Charles I. was beheaded, Robert Spavin, ſecretary unto Lieutenant General Cromwell at that time, invited himſelf to dine with me, and brought Anthony Peirſon, and ſeveral others along with him to dinner: That their principle diſcourſe all dinner-time, was only, who it was that beheaded the King. One ſaid, it was the common hangman; another, Hugh Peters; others alſo were nominated, but none concluded. Robert Spavin, ſo ſoon as dinner was done, took me by the hand, and carried me to the ſouth window: ſaith he, "Theſe are all miſtaken; they have not named the man that did the fact: it was Lieutenant-Colonel Joice; I was in the room when he fitted himſelf for the work, ſtood behind him when he did it; when done, went in again with him. There is no man knows this but my maſter, viz. Cromwell, Commiſſary Ireton, and myſelf." Doth not Mr Ruſhworth know it?" ſaid I. "No, he doth not know it," ſaith Spavin. The ſame thing Spavin ſince had often related unto me, when we were alone.

AME-

AMERICA. [xxxvii. 667. 719.]

From the Minutes of the General Congreſs.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6. 1775.

WE the delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies of North America, have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration a proclamation iſſued from the court at St James's, on the 23d day of Auguſt laſt [xxxvii. 455.]. The name of his Majeſty is uſed to give it a ſanction and influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance to wipe off, in the name of theſe United Colonies, the aſperſions which it is calculated to throw upon our cauſe; and to prevent, as far as poſſible, the undeſerved puniſhments which it is deſigned to prepare for our friends.

We are accuſed of "forgetting the allegiance which we owe to the power that has protected and ſuſtained us." Why all this ambiguity and obſcurity in what ought to be ſo plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to parliament! We never owed, —we never owned it. Allegiance to our King! Our words have ever avowed it, —our conduct has ever been conſiſtent with it. We condemn, and with arms in our hands (a reſource which freemen will never part with) we oppoſe, the claim and exerciſe of unconſtitutional powers, to which neither the crown or parliament were ever intitled. By the Britiſh conſtitution, our beſt inheritance, rights as well as duties deſcend upon us; we cannot violate the latter, by defending the former; we ſhould act in diametrical oppoſition to both, if we permitted the claims of the Britiſh parliament to be eſtabliſhed, and the meaſures purſued in conſequence of thoſe claims to be carried into execution among us. Our ſagacious anceſtors provided bounds againſt the inundation of tyranny and lawleſs power on one ſide, as well as againſt that of faction and licentiouſneſs on the other. On which has the breach been made? Is it objected againſt us by the moſt inveterate, or the moſt candid of our enemies, that we have oppoſed any of the juſt prerogatives of the crown, or any legal exertion of thoſe prerogatives? Why then are we accuſed of forgetting our allegiance? We have performed our duty; we have reſiſted in thoſe caſes in which the right to reſiſt is ſtipulated as expreſsly on our part, as the right to govern is, in other caſes, ſtipulated on the part of the crown. The breach of allegiance is removed from our reſiſtance, as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alledged, that "we have proceeded to an open and avowed rebellion." In what does this rebellion conſiſt? It is thus deſcribed:—"Arraying ourſelves in hoſtile manner to withſtand the execution of the law, and traitorouſly preparing, ordering, and levying war againſt the King." We know of no laws binding upon us, but ſuch as have been tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors, and ſuch as have been conſented to by ourſelves, or our repreſentatives elected for that purpoſe. What laws, ſtamped with thoſe characters, have we withſtood? We have, indeed, defended them; and we will riſk every thing, do every thing, and ſuffer every thing, in their defence. To ſupport our laws, and our liberties eſtabliſhed by our laws, we have prepared, ordered, and levied war. But is this traitorouſly? or againſt the King? We view him as the conſtitution repreſents him; that tells us he can do no wrong. The cruel and illegal attacks which we oppoſe, have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, loſe the diſtinction between the King and his miniſters. Happy it would have been for ſome former princes, had it been always preſerved on the part of the crown!

Beſides all this, we obſerve, on this part of the proclamation, that "Rebellion" is a term undefined and unknown in the law. It might have been expected, that a proclamation, which, by the conſtitution, has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal baſis to have reſted upon. A correſpondence between the inhabitants of Great Britain and their brethren in America, produced, in better times, much ſatisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the public. By what criterion ſhall one who is unwilling to break off this correſpondence, and is at the ſame time anxious not to expoſe himſelf to the dreadful conſequences threatened in this proclamation,—by what criterion ſhall he regulate his conduct? He is admoniſhed not to carry on correſpondence with the perſons now in rebellion in the colonies: How ſhall he aſcertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? He conſults

conſults the law to learn the nature of the ſuppoſed crime. The law is ſilent upon the ſubject. This, in a country where it has been often ſaid, and formerly with juſtice, that the government is regulated by law, and not by men, might make him perfectly eaſy. But proclamations have been ſometimes dangerous engines in the hands of thoſe in power. Information is commanded to be given to one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, of all perſons whatſoever "who ſhall be found carrying on correſpondence with the perſons in rebellion, in order to bring to condign puniſhment the authors, perpetrators, or abettors, of ſuch dangerous deſigns." Let us ſuppoſe, for a moment, that ſome perſons in the colonies are in rebellion, and that thoſe who carry on correſpondence with them might learn, by ſome rule which Britons are bound to know, how to diſcriminate them; does it follow, that all correſpondence with them deſerves to be puniſhed? It might have been intended to appriſe them of their danger, and to reclaim them from their crimes. By what law does a correſpondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? We know that thoſe who aid and adhere to the King's enemies, and thoſe who correſpond with them in order to enable them to carry their deſigns into effect, are criminal in the eye of law. But the law goes no further. Can proclamations, according to the principles of reaſon, and juſtice, and the conſtitution, go further than the law?

But, perhaps, the principles of reaſon, and juſtice, and the conſtitution, will not prevail. Experience ſuggeſts to us the doubt. If they ſhould not, we muſt reſort to arguments drawn from a very different ſource. We, therefore, in the name of the people of theſe United Colonies, and by authority, according to the pureſt maxims of repreſentation derived from them, declare, That whatever puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon any perſons in the power of our enemies, for favouring, aiding, or abetting, the cauſe of American liberty, ſhall be retaliated in the ſame kind, and the ſame degree, upon thoſe, in our power, who have favoured, aided, or abetted, or ſhall favour, aid, or abet, the ſyſtem of miniſterial oppreſſion. The eſſential difference between our cauſe and that of our enemies might juſtify a ſeverer puniſhment: the law of retaliation will unqueſtionably warrant one equally ſevere.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, to occaſion or to multiply puniſhments: our ſole view is to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controverſy, in which Britons fight againſt Britons and the deſcendents of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident to a civil war ſuffice. We hope additions will not, from wantonneſs, be made to them on one ſide: we ſhall regret the neceſſity, if laid under the neceſſity, of making them on the other.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

"*Rhode-iſland, Nov.* 13. On the 6th inſtant, the general aſſembly here paſſed an act "for the puniſhment of perſons who ſhall be found guilty of holding a traitorous correſpondence with the miniſtry of G. Britain, or any of their officers or agents; or of ſupplying the miniſterial army or navy that now is, or may be employed in America, againſt the United Colonies, with proviſions, cannon, arms, ammunition, or warlike or naval ſtores, or of acting as pilots on board any of their ſhips or veſſels." Any perſon ſo offending is to ſuffer death, as in caſes of felony; and ſhall forfeit his lands, goods, and chattels, to the colony, to be diſpoſed of by the general aſſembly as they ſhall think fit, all neceſſary charges of proſecution, condemnation, and execution, being firſt deducted."

"*Providence, Nov.* 11. An act has paſſed the Houſe, ſequeſtrating the eſtates of Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, Gilbert Deblois, Dr Thomas Moffet, Samuel Sewall, G. Rome, Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, and ſeveral other eſtates within this colony."

"*London, Jan.* 22. By a private letter from Pennſylvania, we learn, that three manor eſtates, called *Banſellaars, Levingſtone*, and *Phillipſbourg* manors, containing 570,000 acres, being equal to the counties of Middleſex and Huntingdon, as populous as moſt counties in England, and the people as great vaſſals as the Scotch, are to be confiſcated. The people the continental congreſs have agreed to franchiſe; and as great inconveniencies have ariſen to the public from theſe manors, which are grants of the crown, and the owners of which being apprehenſive of their being vacated, have

have ever been too obedient to miniſtry, particularly in the debate concerning ſending delegates to the continental congreſs, when the three provinces put a negative upon that meaſure; for this reaſon the congreſs have it under conſideration to follow the example of Rhode-iſland, by vacating the above grants, and confiſcating them to the uſe of carrying on the war."

After the ſurrender of Chamblee and St John's [xxxvii. 651, 3.], the provincials extended their conqueſts in Canada, by the reduction of Montreal. The garriſon had abandoned the town.

"*New London, Dec.* 1. Laſt Monday night, Capt. Jeremiah Hatſey arrived expreſs, from Canada, to Gov. Turnbull, at Lebanon, with the following intelligence: That on the night of Nov. 12. Gen. Carleton, after having ſpiked up the cannon, and drove balls into the muzzles, robbed the merchants of what quantities of powder they were poſſeſſed of, ſhipped it and all the ſmall arms on board the tranſports and armed veſſels; and, with about 100 ſoldiers, and as many Canadian Tories as were inclined to go, embarked, and abandoned the city of Montreal."

Gen. Schuyler, in a letter to a gentleman at Albany, dated, Ticonderoga, (where he had been obliged to remain by ſickneſs), Nov. 21. writes thus. "You will be pleaſed to communicate to the committee of the city and county of Albany the further ſucceſs of our arms. Gen. Montgomery poſſeſſed himſelf of Montreal on the 13th inſtant. Col. Arnold is arrived at Quebec; ſo that, in all probability, the entire province of Canada, as formerly limited, will be in our poſſeſſion ſoon, if not already: events which, I hope, will have a tendency to bring the miniſtry of our ſovereign to reaſonable terms.—That Heaven may again, and ſpeedily, reunite us in every bond of affection and intereſt; that the Britiſh empire may become the envy and admiration of the univerſe, and flouriſh, until the Omnipotent Maſter thereof ſhall be pleaſed to put his *Fiat* on all earthly empires, is the ſincere wiſh of," &c.

After the garriſon had abandoned Montreal, the inhabitants, repreſented by the ſubſcribers, duly elected for that purpoſe, (viz. John Porteous, Pierre Pannet, John Blake, Pierre Maziere, James Finlay, St George Dupree, James M'Gill, Louis Carrignant, Richard Huntly, Francois Mathiot, Edw. Wm Grey, and Pierre Guy,) demanded the following terms.

Art. 1. That the citizens and inhabitants of Montreal, as well individuals, as religious orders and communities, without any exceptions, ſhall be maintained in the free poſſeſſion and enjoyment of their rights, goods, and effects, moveable and immoveable, of what nature ſoever they may be.

2. That the inhabitants, French and Engliſh, ſhall be maintained in the free exerciſe of their religion.

3. That trade in general, as well within the province, as in the upper countries, and parts beyond the ſeas, ſhall be carried on freely as heretofore, and paſſports ſhall be granted for that purpoſe.

4. That paſſports ſhall alſo be granted to thoſe who may want them, for the different parts of this province, or elſewhere, on their lawful affairs.

5. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs of Montreal ſhall not be compelled, on any pretence whatſoever, to take up arms againſt the mother-country, nor to contribute in any manner towards carrying on war againſt her.

6. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs, or any part of the country, who have taken up arms for the defence of this province, and are taken priſoners, ſhall be ſet at liberty.

7. That the courts of juſtice ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the determination of property, and that the judges of the ſaid courts ſhall be elected by the people.

8. That the inhabitants of the town ſhall not be ſubjected to lodge troops.

9. That no inhabitants of the country, or ſavages, ſhall be permitted to enter the town, until the commandant ſhall have taken poſſeſſion, and provided for the ſecurity thereof.

Montreal, Nov. 12. 1775.

[Signed] *John Porteous, &c.*

"I [Gen. Montgomery] do hereby certify, that the above articles were preſented to me; to which I have given the following anſwer.

The city of Montreal having neither ammunition, artillery, troops, nor proviſions, and having it not in their power to fulfil one article of the treaty, can claim no title to a capitulation.

The continental army have a generous diſdain of every act of oppreſſion and vio-

lence: they are come for the expreſs purpoſe of giving liberty and ſecurity: The General, therefore, engages his honour to maintain, in the peaceable enjoyment of their property of every kind, the individuals and religious communities of the city of Montreal.

The inhabitants, whether Engliſh, French, or others, ſhall be maintained in the free exerciſe of their religion.

The preſent unhappy contention between G. Britain and her colonies, puts it out of his power to engage for freedom of trade to the mother-country, nor can he make a general promiſe of paſſports: As far as it may conſiſt with the ſafety of the troops, and the public good, he ſhall be happy to promote commerce; and for that purpoſe promiſes to grant paſſports for the upper countries when required.

The General hopes to ſee ſuch a provincial virtuous convention aſſembled, as will enter with zeal into every meaſure that can contribute to ſet the civil and religious rights of this and her ſiſter-colonies on a permanent foundation. He promiſes for himſelf, that he will not compel the inhabitants of the town to take up arms againſt the mother-country, or contribute towards the expence of the preſent war.

The continental army came into this province for its protection; they therefore cannot conſider their oppoſers as taking up arms for its defence.

It is not in the General's power to engage for the return of priſoners. Motives of humanity will induce him to uſe his intereſt for their return to their families, provided it can be done without endangering the public ſafety.

Speedy meaſures ſhall be taken for eſtabliſhing courts of juſtice, upon the moſt liberal plan, conformable to the Britiſh conſtitution.

The inhabitants ſhall not be burthened with troops, but when neceſſity requires it, of which neceſſity the General muſt be judge.

The inhabitants of the country, and ſavages, ſhall not enter the town till the guards are poſted.

To-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, the continental troops ſhall take poſſeſſion of the Recollects gate; the proper officers muſt attend, with the keys of all public ſtores, upon the Quartermaſter-general, at nine o'clock, at the Recollects gate.

This engagement is underſtood, and declared, to be binding on any future commanding officer of the continental troops that may ſucceed me in this diſtrict.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier-General of the Continental Army."

A letter, dated, Camp before Quebec, near the General Hoſpital, Dec. 6. runs thus.—" I wrote you the 21ſt ult. giving you ſome particulars of our march, proceedings, &c.; ſince which Gen. Montgomery has joined us with artillery, and about 3000 men; and yeſterday we arrived here from Point aux Trembles, and are making preparations to attack the enemy; who are in cloſe garriſon, but cannot hold out long, as, from the beſt accounts, they are much divided among themſelves, and a prodigious panic has ſeized them all. Carleton, we are told, is determined to hold out to the very laſt. All his friends, or rather his courtiers, ſay, he could not have taken more effectual meaſures than he has, to ruin the country.—The 22d ult. he iſſued a very extraordinary proclamation, ſtrictly ordering all who refuſe to take up arms, and defend the garriſon, to depart the town and diſtrict within four days, with their wives and children, under pain of being treated as rebels or ſpies. In conſequence of which, a great number of the principal people came out, with their families; but were obliged to leave all their property behind, except ſome wearing-apparel, and a little houſehold-furniture, &c. Our men are in high ſpirits, being now well cloathed with the regimentals deſtined for the 7th and 26th regiments, who were taken priſoners at St John's. This is a circumſtance of which, I believe, the like never before happened to the Britiſh troops, as two regiments of them to be made priſoners at one time. Providence ſmiles on us in a moſt remarkable manner. The Canadians ſay, "Surely God is with this people, or they could never have done what they have done." They are all aſtoniſhed at our march through the wilderneſs, which they ſay was impoſſible, and would not believe our coming until they had ocular demonſtration of it.—I hope the next time I write you, it will be from Quebec; for, if the inſulting foe does not ſurrender ſhortly, I believe it is the General's intention to carry the town by ſtorm."

To counterbalance the advantages in Canada,

Canada, Lord Dunmore has erected the King's ſtandard in Virginia; to which great numbers have repaired, both whites and blacks; and has obtained ſome advantages over the Virginians.—Previouſly to this meaſure, his Excellency cauſed the following proclamation to be iſſued.

"As I have ever entertained hopes that an accommodation might have taken place between G. Britain and this colony, without being compelled, by my duty, to this moſt diſagreeable, but now abſolutely neceſſary ſtep, rendered ſo by a body of armed men, unlawfully aſſembled, firing on his Majeſty's tenders [xxxvii. 660.], and the formation of an army, and that army now on their march to attack his Majeſty's troops, and deſtroy the well-diſpoſed ſubjects of this colony: To defeat ſuch treaſonable purpoſes; and that all ſuch traitors, and their abettors, may be brought to juſtice; and that the peace and good order of this colony may be again reſtored, which the ordinary courſe of the civil law is unable to effect, I have thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby declaring, That until the aforeſaid good purpoſes can be obtained, I do, in virtue of the power and authority to me given by his Majeſty, determine to execute martial law, and cauſe the ſame to be executed throughout this colony: And to the end that peace and good order may the ſooner be reſtored, I do require every perſon capable of bearing arms, to reſort to his Majeſty's ſtandard, or be looked upon as traitors to his Majeſty's crown and government, and thereby become liable to the penalty the law inflicts upon ſuch offences; ſuch as, forfeiture of life, confiſcation of lands, &c. And I do hereby farther declare, all indented ſervants, negroes, or others, (appertaining to rebels), free, that are able and willing to bear arms, they joining his Majeſty's troops, as ſoon as may be, for the more ſpeedily reducing this colony to a proper ſenſe of their duty to his Majeſty's crown and dignity. I do farther order, and require, all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, to retain their quit-rents, or any other taxes due, or that may become due, in their own cuſtody, till ſuch time as peace may be again reſtored to this at preſent moſt unhappy country, or demanded of them, for their former ſalutary purpoſes, by officers properly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

Given on board the ſhip William, off Norfolk, the 7th of November, 1775

Francis Legge, Eſq; Governor of Nova Scotia, opened the aſſembly of that province, on Friday, Oct. 20. with the following ſpeech.

"Gentlemen of the Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE particular ſituation and circumſtances of this province, at this alarming conjuncture of affairs in America, has made it neceſſary to call you together at this time.

From the beſt information of the intentions of the Americans, who are now aſſembled in arms againſt his Majeſty's government, I have reaſon to think, they are meditating to diſturb the peace and tranquillity of the inhabitants of this colony; proofs of which I ſhall order to be laid before you: and as ſelf-defence is the firſt law of nature, and the conſideration of it of the higheſt importance to your conſtituents, I do recommend to your ſerious deliberation thoſe meaſures which will moſt conduce to the ſafety and protection of the province. Among other weighty affairs, the ſtate and condition of the colony in reſpect to proviſion, is become alarming: and though it is our duty to contribute to the utmoſt of our ability to furniſh the army and navy with refreſhments, and every neceſſary; yet I am of opinion, ſome rules and regulations might be made, to prevent the enhancing the price of proviſions, and its being diverted to other purpoſes. As this is a matter of great importance, and is become very intereſting to the people in general, but more particularly to the inhabitants of Halifax, I muſt recommend it to your deliberations, that ſome meaſure may be adopted which will give a ſatisfactory relief.

Your firm attachment to his ſacred Majeſty, and his government, and your zeal in promoting the ſame ſentiments among the inhabitants, have given me the higheſt ſatisfaction; the ſame union and harmony in all your deliberations, will tend to the advancement of the public good; and, you may be aſſured, I ſhall moſt heartily concur in every meaſure that will promote the peace, ſafety, and intereſt, of this province."

On Monday, the 23d, Mr Speaker, and the members, waited on his Excellency with their addreſs, viz.

"May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects,

ſubjects, the repreſentatives for this province, return your Excellency our unfeigned thanks for your ſpeech in general aſſembly.

Fully ſenſible of the dangerous ſituation in which the inhabitants of this colony are, from the unhappy troubles in America; and as the providing for its ſecurity and defence is a matter of the higheſt conſequence; we ſhall in our deliberations give it that weight and attention the importance of the ſubject requires, and ſincerely wiſh it was in our power to grant ſupplies adequate to the exigency of the times.

We ſhall pay due regard to your Excellency's recommendation on the ſtate and condition of the colony in reſpect to proviſions, and endeavour to provide againſt ſuch abuſes as may ariſe to the prejudice of its inhabitants; at the ſame time that we eſteem ourſelves happy in having it in our power to contribute to the ſupplying the army and navy, as well as his Majeſty's diſtreſſed ſubjects at Boſton, with ſuch refreſhments as this province affords, and which we are chearfully ready to continue to the utmoſt of our abilities.

It yields us the higheſt ſatisfaction, that your Excellency is pleaſed to entertain ſuch ſentiments of our attachment and loyalty to our Moſt Gracious Sovereign and his government: We ſhall not fail to continue to inculcate thoſe ſentiments among our conſtituents, and be ever ready to co-operate with your Excellency in every meaſure that may tend to promote the peace, ſafety, and welfare of the province."

Gov. Legge iſſued a proclamation, dated Dec. 8.; ſetting forth, That great miſchiefs may, and are likely to enſue, from permitting ſtrangers, who may be in the intereſt of the rebels, to reſort to Halifax, and by that means obtaining and conveying to them intelligence; his Excellency therefore commands all perſons, not ſettled inhabitants of the place, who ſince Sept. 30. laſt have, or who hereafter ſhall come into Halifax, immediately to repair to Thomas Procter, or Thomas Bridge, Eſqs, J. P. to ſignify their names, and places of abode, together with the occaſion of their coming into town; on pain of their being treated as ſpies, if they remain in town two hours without repairing to either of the juſtices aforeſaid.

Gov. Tryon continues to expreſs great tenderneſs for the people of New York.

"*New York, Dec.* 7. On Monday laſt the Governor ſent the following letter to Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; Mayor of this city. [xxxvii. 657.]

"SIR, I deſire you will lay before the corporation the incloſed paper, containing my ſentiments on the preſent convulſed ſtate of this country, and that you will pleaſe to make the ſame public. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

WM TRYON."

"To the inhabitants of New York.

I take this public manner to ſignify to the inhabitants of this province, that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant me his royal permiſſion to withdraw from my government; and at the ſame time to aſſure them of my readineſs to perform every ſervice in my power to promote the common felicity.

If I am excluded from every hope of being any way inſtrumental towards the re-eſtabliſhment of that harmony, at preſent interrupted, between G. Britain and her colonies, I expect ſoon to be obliged to avail myſelf of his Majeſty's indulgence.

It has given me great pain to view the colony committed to my care in ſuch a turbulent ſtate, as not to have afforded me, ſince my arrival, any proſpect of being able to take the diſpaſſionate and deliberate voice of its inhabitants, in a conſtitutional manner, upon the reſolution of parliament, for compoſing the preſent ferments in this province: A reſolution that was intended for the baſis of an accommodation, and, if candidly conſidered, in a way in which it will be moſt probably ſucceſsful, and treated with that delicacy and decency requiſite to the cultivation of a ſincere reconciliation and friendſhip, might yet be improved, for the purpoſe of reſtoring the general tranquillity and ſecurity of the empire.

I owe it to my affection to this colony, to declare my wiſh, that ſome meaſure may be ſpeedily adopted for this purpoſe; as I feel an extreme degree of anxiety, in being witneſs to the growing calamities of this country, without the power to alleviate them: Calamities that muſt increaſe, while many of the inhabitants with-hold their allegiance from their Sovereign, and their obedience to their parent-country, by whoſe power

and

and patronage they have hitherto been ſuſtained and protected.

WM TRYON.

Ship Ducheſs of Gordon, Harbour of New York, Dec. 4. 1775."

A note in manuſcript was affixed to Mr Rivington's news-paper of Nov. 23. viz.—"The contents of laſt week's New-York Gazetteer occaſioned Mr Rivington, the printer, to be ſurpriſed and ſurrounded, on the 23d of November, by ſeventy-five of the Connecticut light-horſe, with firelocks and fixed bayonets, who burſt into the houſe between twelve and one o'clock noon, totally deſtroyed all his types, put an entire ſtop to his buſineſs, and reduced him, at upwards of fifty years of age, to the ſad neceſſity of beginning the world again. The aſtoniſhed citizens beheld the whole ſcene, without affording the perſecuted, proſcribed printer the leaſt aſſiſtance. The printing of the New-York Gazetteer will be diſcontinued until America ſhall be bleſſed with the reſtoration of good government."

William Franklin, Eſq; Governor of New Jerſey, opened the general aſſembly of that province, at Burlington, Nov. 16. with the following ſpeech.

"Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I have called this meeting, that you might have an opportunity of tranſacting ſuch buſineſs as the public exigencies of the province require.

Having lately ſaid ſo much to you concerning the preſent unhappy ſituation of public affairs, and the deſtructive meaſures which have been adopted in the colonies under the pretence of neceſſity, and as I do not yet ſee that the urging any more arguments on that head has a chance of producing any good effect, I ſhall not endanger the harmony of the preſent ſeſſion by a farther diſcuſſion of the ſubject.

It is neceſſary, however, that you ſhould be informed, "That his Majeſty laments to find his ſubjects in America ſo loſt to their own true intereſt, as neither to accept the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of the 20th of February, nor make it the baſis of a negotiation, when, in all probability, it would have led to ſome plan of accommodation; and that, as they have preferred engaging in a rebellion which menaces to overthrow the conſtitution, it becomes his Majeſty's duty, and his firm reſolution, that the moſt vigorous efforts ſhould be made, both by ſea and land, to reduce his rebellious ſubjects to obedience." But it is hoped, that, unfavourable as the proſpects are at preſent, the time will come when men of ſenſe, and friends to peace and good order, will ſee the fatal conſequences of the deluſions which have led to the meaſures the people of America are now purſuing, and that we may yet ſee the public tranquillity re-eſtabliſhed on the ground of the terms held out by his Majeſty and the parliament.

It is likewiſe proper that you ſhould know, "That the commanders of his Majeſty's ſquadrons in America have orders to proceed, as in the caſe of a town in actual rebellion, againſt ſuch of the ſeaport towns and places, being acceſſible to the King's ſhips, as ſhall offer any violence to the King's officers; or in which any troops ſhall be raiſed, or military works erected, other than by his Majeſty's authority; or any attempts made to ſeize or plunder any public magazine of arms and ammunition."

Although the King's officers in this province have not as yet (except in one or two inſtances) met with any inſults or improper treatment from any of the inhabitants; yet ſuch has been the general infatuation and diſorder of the times, that, had I followed the judgement and advice of ſome of my beſt friends, I ſhould, ere this, have ſought (as others of the King's governors have done) an aſylum on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips. But as I am conſcious, that I have the true intereſt and welfare of the people at heart, (though I am ſo unhappy as to differ widely in opinion with their repreſentatives, reſpecting the beſt means of ſerving them in the preſent criſis), I ſhall continue my confidence in that affection and regard which I have on ſo many occaſions experienced from all ranks during my reſidence in this colony. I have, indeed, the ſtronger inducement to run this riſk, and to uſe my influence with the other crown-officers to do the ſame, becauſe our retreat would neceſſarily be attributed to either the effect or well-grounded apprehenſion of violence, and of courſe ſubject the colony to be more immediately conſidered as in actual rebellion, and be productive of miſchiefs which it is my earneſt inclination and determination to prevent as far as may be in my power. Let me therefore, Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, intreat you, to exert your influence likewiſe with the people, that they may not, by any action of theirs, give cauſe for the bringing ſuch calamities on the province. No advantage can poſſibly reſult from the ſeizing, confinement, or ill treatment, of officers, adequate to the certain damage ſuch acts of violence muſt occaſion the province to ſuffer.

However, Gentlemen, if you ſhould be of a different opinion, and will not or cannot anſwer for our ſafety, all I aſk is, that you would tell me ſo in ſuch plain open language as cannot be miſunderſtood. For as ſentiments of independency are, by ſome men of preſent conſequence, openly avowed, and eſſays are already appearing in the public papers to ridicule the people's fears of that horrid meaſure, and remove their averſion to republican government, it is high time that every man ſhould know what he has to expect. If, as I hope, you have an abhorrence of ſuch deſign, you will do your country an eſſential ſervice by declaring it in ſo full and explicit terms as may diſcourage the attempt. You may always rely on finding me ready to co-operate with you in every proper expedient for promoting peace, order, and good government; and I ſhall deem it a particular happineſs to have an opportunity of being inſtrumental in ſaving this province from the preſent impending danger.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

We have not yet been favoured with the addreſs in anſwer to this ſpeech; but doubt not of the aſſembly's candour, in affording ſafety to the King's governor and officers, who thus, confiding in the people's love, intruſted their perſons to their protection.

Whatever influence theſe pacific recommendations may have upon the people within doors, to whom they are addreſſed, they ſeem to take no other effect without doors, than juſt to preſerve the perſons in office from inſult. The whole continent continues ſtill to be in motion, and every colony is not only providing for its own particular ſafety, but likewiſe to aſſert the common cauſe with proportionable force. They are buſy too in forming a marine; but it muſt be long before they can be formidable at ſea.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives in Pennſylvania, Nov. 8. recommended to all male white perſons within their province, who are between the ages of ſixteen and fifty, and who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, to join the military aſſociation in that province forthwith; and to all thoſe who are thus ſcrupulous and conſcientious, to contribute an equivalent in money. They at the ſame time ordered the ſum of 80,000 l. to be ſtruck in bills of credit, for anſwering the preſent exigencies of the province, in order that the aſſociators may be allowed all neceſſary charges for their reſpective ſervices.

The like has been done in the province of Maſſachuſets-bay, and in other provinces. The repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſets have ordered notice to be given to all the officers and minute-men, who on the alarm on the 19th of April laſt marched from home for the defence of the colony, againſt the miniſterial troops, to make up their account of time and travel on that occaſion, in order to be paid for their ſervice; and alſo for all innholders, and others, who afforded money or entertainment to the ſaid minute-men, to make up their account, in order to receive ſatisfaction for the ſame; and it is likewiſe ordered, that all who ſerved in the character of field-officers, whether of the militia or minute-men, ſhould make up their accounts, colonels at the rate of 12 l. per month, lieutenant-colonels 9 l. 10 s. majors 8 l. and adjutants 3 l. 12 s.

At the ſame time a kind of cenſure was paſſed upon ſome of the troops who on that occaſion marched to the place of rendezvous, but returned again without leave, whereby not only the lives of their worthy friends and fellow-countrymen left in the field, but alſo the rights and liberties of their country, were greatly endangered: to avoid ſuch unworthy behaviour for the future, it was ordered, and expected, that officers and privates of the militia faithfully attend their duty on all ſuch occaſions, and that they do not quit their poſts, until regularly diſmiſſed.

The act of the Maſſachuſet's-bay aſſembly, to encourage privateering, already inſerted [xxxvii. 718.], is ſaid to be the firſt ever made by European ſettlers to authoriſe repriſals upon their parent-ſtate, by means of powers confeſſedly derived from the parent-ſtate for their own ſpecial defence. This precedent has encouraged the repreſentatives of other colonies to iſſue out like commiſſions; in conſequence of which, a very conſiderable naval force is actually fitting out: ſo that

a piratical war may now be said to be declared by sea, of advantage only to the daring and desperate.

It appears already, by undoubted information, that one ship, of inestimable value to the provincials, has fallen into the hands of their privateers, namely, the Nancy, Hunter, a transport-vessel, on board of which they found 30 tons of cartridges, 2500 (others say 15,000) stand of small arms, two brass 24 pounders, two brass 18 pounders, one 13¼ inches, and some smaller mortars, with a proportionable number of shells, some say no less than 30,000. This capture appears to be of the greater importance, as it enables the provincial army to keep in awe the regulars in Boston. — The following letter, which is said to be authentic, and written by a gentleman who arrived in England about the 20th of January, will place this matter in a clearer light.

"The troops from Bunker's-hill went into winter-quarters a very few days before I quitted Boston, which was on the 16th of December: those in Boston had broke up camp about a fortnight before; all in good spirits, and in better health than could be expected after so late a campaign. No part of the fleet sent from England and Ireland with supplies had arrived when we left Boston; but we had the pleasure of seeing five sail standing in to the harbour as we came away, and which, from their size, we judged were from Europe; a sight truly pleasing to us, — how much more to those who had not our prospect of plenty! Fuel was weekly issued only, there not being a sufficiency to afford a greater supply; and every regiment had old houses and wharfs assigned to them contiguous to their quarters, to serve in lieu of better firing. — I do not recollect, whether you saw Charles-town side in that forwardness to give you any idea of its present strength, nor can I with words well describe the plan; suffice it to say, that we thought 600 men, commanded by two field-officers, so fully sufficient to protect it against the whole rebel-army, that the flushes are levelled, and the neck left open for their approach. — After saying thus much on the favourable side, I must confirm the report you have no doubt heard, of the capture the rebels have made at sea, of an ordnance-brig, containing a mortar, and, I fear, so many loaded shells, as to prevent our attempting to burn the barracks, by bombarding them, for fear of a return. However, I still imagine they will be glad to keep Tom Fool's bargain, as we are so much superior in point of artillery. — Several other vessels have been surprised by their insignificant bomb-boats. I trust it will not last, and that they will pay dear for all in the spring. Indeed, I make no doubt of it, if the force intended arrives early enough to act."

By an account of the naval power of the Americans, both at sea and on the stocks, they tell us, they shall next summer have the following force at sea. One ship of 50 guns, two of 40, six of 36, five of 32, five of 28, ten of 26, twelve of 22, twenty-two of 20, and from twenty to thirty of from 12 to 20 guns.

According to a letter from Philadelphia, the American congress have put the following ships into commission, under the command of Mr Brice, (formerly in the navy); who wears an admiral's flag at his main-top-mast head, the same as the Union of Great Britain, with this inscription: THE UNITED COLONIES.

Ships	*Guns.*		*Men.*	
United Colonies,	40		400	
Hancock,	36		360	
Lexington,	32		320	
Continental Congress,	36	238	360	2330
Charles-town,	32		300	
Liberty,	32		300	
Wilkes,	30		290	

"*George-town, Maryland, Nov.* 26. Major Conolly, with three companions, are just taken five miles from Hagar's-town, on their way to Fort Pitt. Conolly had been this summer at Boston, where he presented a plan of operation for the next spring to Gen. Gage, which met with the General's approbation; and he was now in his way to put it in execution. He is made Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant; was to proceed to Fort Detroit, where Capt. Lord, who is now at the Illinois with two companies of the Royal Irish, was to meet him, with the field-pieces and stores that are there. Conolly was to raise a regiment, as many Indians and partisans as he could: to enable him to do this, he had power to promise every person that entered into the service, 300 acres of land when the troubles were over, and what other pecuniary rewards he might think proper; was to appoint and commission all the officers under him, which commissions were to be confirmed by Lord Dunmore. With this force he

was to penetrate through the country, in order to cut off the communication between the ſouthern and northern colonies; deſtroy Fort Pit and Fort Fincaſtle, if the Americans ſhould make any reſiſtance; and meet Lord Dunmore by the 20th of April next, at Alexandria, where Dunmore was to land an army under the cannon of the ſhips of war. Conolly's companions were one Cameron, who is now a lieutenant, with a promiſe of promotion; and one Dr Smith, who ſays he was to be ſurgeon of Conolly's regiment. They were examined before the committee. On ſearching their portmanteaus, a copy of Conolly's plan was found."

"*North Carolina, Dec.* 29. Gov. Martin is ſtill [xxxvii 492. 550.] on board the Cruiſer; from whence he iſſued a proclamation, forbidding the meeting of the convention; which they reſolved was "a falſe, ſcandalous, ſcurrilous, and malicious libel, tending to ſtir up tumults and inſurrections, dangerous to the peace of his Majeſty's government," &c.; and ordered it to be burnt by the common hangman: which was accordingly done.

The following is a copy of a teſt drawn up by the convention, ſigned by themſelves, the provincial council, committees of ſafety, &c. "We the ſubſcribers, profeſſing our allegiance to the King, and acknowledging the conſtitutional executive power of government, do ſolemnly profeſs, teſtify, and declare, That we do abſolutely believe, that neither the parliament of Great Britain, nor any conſtituent member thereof, have a right to impoſe taxes on theſe colonies, to regulate the internal policy thereof; and that all attempts, by fraud or force, to eſtabliſh and exerciſe ſuch claims and powers, are violations of the peace and ſecurity of the people, and ought to be reſiſted to the utmoſt: and that the people of this province, ſingly and collectively, are bound by the acts and reſolutions of the continental and provincial congreſſes, becauſe in both they are freely repreſented by perſons choſen by themſelves: and we do ſolemnly and ſincerely promiſe and engage, under the ſanction of virtue, honour, and the ſacred love of liberty, and our country, to maintain and ſupport all and every the acts, reſolutions, and regulations of the ſaid continental and provincial congreſſes to the utmoſt of our power and abilities. In teſtimony whereof," &c.

NEW BOOKS; with the Prices, Publiſhers Names, Remarks, and Extracts.

[*The ſignatures annexed, ſhow to whom we are indebted for the remarks, &c.*; M. *denoting the* Monthly, C. *the* Critical, L. *the* London, *and* E. *the* Edinburgh, Reviews; G. *the* Gentleman's Magazine, *&c.*]

The rights of Great Britain aſſerted againſt the claims of America: being an anſwer to the Declaration of the General Congreſs. (a) 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Cadell. (1)

Advertiſement preſixed to the fifth edition.

THE materials upon which the following pamphlet is formed, were derived from the beſt and moſt inconteſtable authorities. The author had acceſs to original papers, accurate eſtimates, and authentic diſpatches. He has alſo availed himſelf of the records of both Houſes of Parliament; and he has made it his buſineſs to examine, with attention, ſuch printed tracts as might contribute to throw any light on the ſubject. Upon the whole, more labour and time have been employed on this ſhort diſquiſition, than are generally beſtowed upon fugitive publications of the ſame kind. The deſign of the writer has been, to extricate the conteſt now ſubſiſting between Great Britain and her colonies, from the errors of the ignorant, and the miſrepreſentations of deſigning men. As he has rigidly adhered to truth throughout, and to ſuch arguments as naturally ariſe from undoubted facts, he hopes he has attained his object.

WHen independent ſtates take up arms, they endeavour to impreſs the world with a favourable opinion of their own cauſe, and to lay the blame of hoſtilities on the injuſtice of their opponents. But if nations, accountable to none for their conduct, deem it neceſſary to reconcile others to their proceedings, the neceſſity is ſtill more urgent with regard to thoſe who, breaking through

(a) [As the Monthly Reviewers eſpouſe the cauſe of the coloniſts very warmly, we ſubjoin, as notes, what they ſay in reply to this pamphlet, referring to theſe notes thus, (1) (2) &c.]

(1) This celebrated performance is ſaid to have been written, printed, and liberally diſtributed, both in G. Britain and America, at the inſtance and expence of government; but whether this be true or not, the work itſelf, we are afraid, will anſwer no other purpoſe, than to exaſperate the people of G. Britain againſt their brethren of America, and by inflammatory miſrepreſentations and invectives, aggravate the evils of our preſent civil diſcord.

every

every political duty, draw their ſwords againſt the ſtate of which they own themſelves the ſubjects. The opinions of mankind are invariably oppoſed to ſuch men. Their aſſertions are heard with diſtruſt, their arguments weighed with caution (2); and therefore it is as neceſſary for them to adhere to truth in the former, as it is prudent to avoid ſophiſtry in the latter.

This conſideration, however obvious it may appear to others, ſeems to have totally eſcaped the attention of the body of men who lately ſat at Philadelphia under the name of *The General American Congreſs*. In a paper publiſhed under the title of, *A Declaration by the Repreſentatives of the United Colonies of North America* [xxxvii. 423.], the facts are either wilfully or ignorantly miſrepreſented, and the arguments deduced from premiſſes that have no foundation in truth. But as whatever falls from men who call themſelves the repreſentatives of a people, muſt fall with ſome degree of weight on the minds of the undiſcerning part of mankind, it becomes in ſome meaſure neceſſary to examine briefly the reaſons held forth by the congreſs to juſtify the rebellion of their conſtituents. On a ſubject ſo trite, arguments advanced by other writers may ſometimes recur; but novelty is leſs the object of this part of the diſquiſition, than perſpicuity and preciſion.

The declaration of the congreſs begins with an involved period, which either contains no meaning, or a meaning not founded on the principles of reaſon. They ſeem to inſinuate, that no body of men, in any empire, can exerciſe "an unbounded authority over others;" an opinion contrary to fact under every form of government. No maxim in policy is more univerſally admitted, than that a ſupreme and uncontroulable power muſt exiſt ſomewhere in every ſtate (3). This ultimate power, though juſtly dreaded and reprobated in the perſon of one man, is the firſt ſpring in every political ſociety. The great difference between the degrees of freedom in various governments, conſiſts merely in the manner of placing this neceſſary diſcretionary power. In the Britiſh empire it is veſted, where it is moſt ſafe, in King, Lords, and Commons, under the collective appellation of *the Legiſlature*. The *Legiſlature* is another name for the *Conſtitution of the ſtate*; and, in fact, the ſtate itſelf. The Americans ſtill own themſelves the ſubjects of the ſtate; but if they refuſe obedience to the laws of the legiſlature, they play upon words, and are no longer ſubjects, but rebels. In vain have they affirmed, that they are the ſubjects of the King's prerogative, and not his ſubjects in his legiſlative quality; as the King, with regard to his ſubjects in general, is to be conſidered only in his executive capacity as the great hereditary magiſtrate, who carries into effect the laws of the legiſlature, the only diſcretionary and uncontroulable power in a free ſtate.

The diſcretionary and uncontroulable authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature being granted, their right to tax all the ſubjects of the Britiſh empire can never be denied. Some ill-informed reaſoners in politics have lately ſtarted an obſolete maxim, which has been ſeized with avidity by the Americans, That "the ſupreme power cannot take from any one any part of his property without his conſent (4);" or, in other words, That repreſentation is inſeparable from taxation. The coloniſts, ſay they, have no repreſentatives in parliament, and therefore parliament has no right to tax the coloniſts. Upon this principle, ſcarce one in twenty-five of the people of G. Britain is repreſented. Out of more than ſeven millions, fewer than three hundred thouſand have an excluſive right to chuſe members of parliament; and, therefore,

(2) Conſidering how many of the inhabitants of this kingdom have been convinced by the aſſertions and arguments of the coloniſts, we think this obſervation muſt be either not true, or that it muſt ſtrongly militate againſt the cauſe which our author would defend.

(3) An abominable doctrine! which, where-ever it is admitted, muſt leave the governed no rights but what depend on the arbitrary will of their governors.

(4) [A maxim, or] An opinion neceſſarily ariſing out of the very nature of property, and ſanctified by the moſt reſpectable authority; an opinion which Engliſhmen have hitherto fondly cheriſhed, and for which they have hazarded their deareſt intereſts; and an opinion which no writer of any credit had diſputed in this country, ſince the Revolution, until our controverſy with the colonies ſeemed to require the propogation of doctrines leſs favourable to freedom and the juſt rights of mankind. But in oppoſition to this opinion, nothing is here delivered which can influence the judgement of any man who is but moderately acquainted with the ſubject.

more than three times the number of the Americans have an equal right with them to diſpute the authority of the legiſlature to ſubject them to taxes. The truth is, repreſentation never accompanied taxation in any ſtate. The Romans were a free nation; yet the ſenate, that is, the great body of the nobility, poſſeſſed the ſole right of taxing the people. In this kingdom, the Houſe of Commons have an excluſive right of modifying and regulating the quantity of public ſupplies, and the manner of laying taxes: but the Commons, by their own authority, cannot enforce the raiſing the ſupplies they vote. That privilege is inherent in the ſupreme and unaccountable power veſted in the three branches of the legiſlature united; who are in fact the ſtate, as the virtual repreſentatives of the whole empire, and not the delegates of individuals.

Why it has been ſo generally received as a maxim, in this country, That taxation and repreſentation are inſeparable, requires to be explained. Men little acquainted with the conſtitution, derived the opinion from their finding, that it is the indiſputable right of the Commons, that all grants of ſubſidies and parliamentary aids ſhould originate in their Houſe. But though they firſt beſtow thoſe ſubſidies and aids, their grants, as has been already obſerved, have no effect without the aſſent of the other two branches of the legiſlature. The common reaſon given for this excluſive privilege is, That as the ſupplies are raiſed upon the body of the people, the people only ought to have the right of taxing themſelves. This argument would have been concluſive, if the Commons taxed none but thoſe by whoſe ſuffrages they obtained their ſeats in parliament. But it has appeared, that more than ſeven millions of people, beſides the Peers, who are in poſſeſſion of ſo large a ſhare of property in the kingdom, have no voice in the election of the members who ſit in the lower houſe. The Commons, therefore, and their conſtituents, not being the only perſons taxed, the former cannot poſſibly have the only right of raiſing and modelling the ſupply, from the mere circumſtance of repreſentation. But if they have it not from repreſentation, they muſt in fact derive it from the ſupreme and diſcretionary power, which is repoſed in them, in conjunction with the two other branches of the legiſlature. It appears, upon the whole, that taxation is the reſult of that diſcretionary authority placed in the hands of the legiſlature, and exerted by them for the neceſſary ſupport of the ſtate. To this authority the whole empire muſt ſubmit; and conſequently no one of its ſubjects can claim any exemption.

The counties-palatine of Cheſter, Durham, and Lancaſter, were anciently in the ſame predicament with the Americans, on the article of taxation. The Earl of Cheſter, and the Biſhop of Durham, became, by preſcription, and immemorial cuſtom, poſſeſſed of a kind of regal juriſdiction within their reſpective territories. A ſimilar form of government was eſtabliſhed by K. Edward III. in the county of Lancaſter; which was erected, firſt into an earldom, and then into a dukedom, in the perſon of Henry Plantagenet; whoſe heireſs carried the ſame rights and privileges to John of Gant, that King's fourth ſon, and his poſterity. But though the ſubordinate ſovereigns of theſe counties could pardon treaſons, murders, and felonies; though they appointed all judges, nominated all juſtices of the peace, and, in ſhort, poſſeſſed excluſively the whole internal government of their ſeveral counties; their ſubjects (if the expreſſion may be uſed) were "always bound by the acts and ſtatutes" (*Stat. at large, 34 & 35 of Henry* VIII. *c.* 13.) of an aſſembly in which they had no repreſentatives. They were alſo "liable to all payments, rates, and ſubſidies, granted by the parliament of England;" (*Stat. at large, 25 of Charles* II. *c.* 9.)

Thoſe counties, it muſt be confeſſed, like the Americans, conſidered their being excluded from having repreſentatives in an aſſembly by which they were taxed, a grievance. Accordingly the town and county of Cheſter, as far back as the 35th of Henry VIII. petitioned the legiſlature for the privilege of ſending members to parliament; and their requeſt was granted by an expreſs ſtatute; (*34 & 35 of Henry* VIII. *c.* 13.) The county and city of Durham made a ſimilar application, and with the ſame ſucceſs, in the 25th of Charles II.; (*25 of Charles* II. *c.* 9.) Had the Americans, inſtead of flying to arms, ſubmitted the ſame ſuppoſed grievance, in a peaceable and dutiful manner, to the legiſlature, I can perceive no reaſon why their requeſt ſhould be refuſed. Had they, like the county and city of Cheſter, repreſented, That "for lack of knights and burgeſſes to repreſent them in the high court of parliament, they had been oftentimes touched and grieved with acts and

and ſtatutes made within the ſaid court, derogatory to their moſt ancient juriſdictions, liberties, and privileges, and prejudicial to their quietneſs, reſt, and peace;" this country would, I am perſuaded, have no objection to their being repreſented in her parliament.

But the colonies, though that circumſtance is only inſinuated in the Declaration, have uniformly affirmed, that granting the ſupremacy of parliament ſhould extend over the whole empire; yet that they themſelves have a right to an exemption from taxes, either by the conceſſions of the legiſlature, or by charters from the King. It ſeems incompatible with reaſon, ſay they, that the colonies ſhould have internal legiſlatures of their own, poſſeſſing the authority of taxation, and that, notwithſtanding, the Britiſh parliament ſhould retain its power of laying impoſts. The firſt of theſe aſſertions is not founded in truth. The charters give no exemption from taxation; on the contrary, ſome of them expreſsly ſubject the colonies to the ſupreme legiſlature of Great Britain [xxxvii. 482.]: and had the charters mentioned an exemption, the legiſlature, by virtue of its ſupreme, univerſal, and diſcretionary power, can recal any rights they have conferred, when the good of the ſtate renders that meaſure neceſſary. Though the King may give away by charter a right that militates againſt himſelf, as hereditary chief magiſtrate, he cannot authoriſe, by any deed whatever, an exemption from the general laws of the ſtate. In ſuch a caſe, one of the three branches of the legiſlature would uſurp the power of the three united; a ſoleciſm as great in polity, as it is in mathematics, to affirm, that a part is greater than the whole.

It may be neceſſary, perhaps, to make an apology for entering ſo minutely into the argument in favour of the right of taxation. The Americans themſelves have deſerted that ground. They ſpeak no longer as ſubjects. They aſſume the language of rivals, and they act as enemies. The queſtion between them and G. Britain (for it is no longer between them and government) conſiſts of dependence or independence, connection or no connection, except on the footing of a ſovereign ſtate. They have already arrogated to themſelves all the functions of ſovereignty: They have formed a great deliberative council: they have taken the whole executive power into their own hands: they have ſtruck a new currency, raiſed armies, appointed generals: and that they have not choſen another ſovereign, muſt be aſcribed more to their republican principles, than to any remains of loyalty for their lawful prince.

In this ſituation of affairs and opinions, it is matter of little ſurpriſe, that men who deny the authority of the ſtate, ſhould load the legiſlature with opprobrious epithets. The congreſs accordingly ſtigmatiſe parliament with various charges of tyranny, violence, and oppreſſion. Paſſing from this ſtrain of general ſcurrility, they enter into warm encomiums on the anceſtors of their conſtituents. But they now deviate as much from truth in their applauſe, as they had done before in their cenſure. They affirm, that the anceſtors of the coloniſts obtained the lands which they have tranſmitted to the preſent race, "without any charge to the country from which they removed." Their very enemies could not wiſh to meet them on more advantageous ground. The ſums expended upon the various provinces, ſince their firſt eſtabliſhment, for their ordinary ſupport, government, and protection, have been ſo enormous, that without the authority of inconteſtable vouchers, they could ſcarcely obtain credit *.

But even granting that the coloniſts had obtained their lands without any charge to the mother-country, were they capable of keeping thoſe lands without her aſſiſtance? Was it not to defend the Americans, that G. Britain involved herſelf in the laſt expenſive war? Did not thoſe very United Provinces, who now pretend to ſet the power of this kingdom at defiance, lay themſelves in the duſt at her feet, to claim her aid and protection againſt a ſingle colony? Did they not complain in the ſame abject terms with the Britons of old, "That the Barbarians drove them into the ſea, and that the ſea drove them back on the Barbarians?" Did not G. Britain, like a guardian angel, ſtretch forth her hand to their aid, and, by expelling their enemies from the continent of America, reſcue them, not only from danger, but the very fear of danger? Did ſhe not, over and above

* [In an appendix, the author gives accounts of the ſums which America has coſt G. Britain ſince the acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover, ſpecifying dates and ſervices, amounting to upwards of thirty-four millions and a half.]

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the many millions ſhe expended upon the fleets and armies employed in defence of the colonies, advance more than one million to pay their own native forces, employed in their own cauſe *?

Did not the mother-country, with more than a mother's fondneſs, upon all occaſions nourith, cheriſh, and ſupport this prodigal child, that left the houſe of his parent, "to feed on huſks, with the ſwine of the deſert?" Has ſhe not (to ſum up the whole in one point of view) uniformly protected the colonies in war, encouraged their produce with bounties in time of peace †, entered into all their quarrels with their neighbours, made their enemies her own? and, for their ſake, has ſhe not, in ſome degree, ſubjected herſelf to an annual tribute to Indian ſavages, in whom habitual injuries had raiſed an irreconcileable hatred to their oppreſſors? Did ſhe not, too fatally, relinquiſh great advantages on every other ſide of a ſucceſsful war, to eradicate the very ſeeds of future conteſts in America, and, by giving the colonies unlimited ſecurity from abroad, procure for them that proſperity at home, which has encouraged them, like parricides, to raiſe the dagger againſt her own breaſt?

The congreſs, in the next paragraph of their Declaration, affect to reprobate the laſt peace, though they have derived ſo many and ſo great advantages from that treaty. The conduct of the Americans ought alſo to induce this kingdom to regret the ſtipulations ſhe made for their ſecurity. Had Canada remained in the hands of the French, the colonies would have remained dutiful ſubjects. Their fears for themſelves, in that caſe, would have ſupplied the place of their pretended affection for this nation. They would have ſpoken more ſparingly of their own reſources, as they might daily ſtand in need of our aid. Their former incapacity of defending themſelves would have always recurred to their minds, as long as the objects of their former terror ſhould continue ſo near their borders. But their habitual fears from France were, it ſeems, removed only to give room to their ingratitude [xxxvii. 353.] to G. Britain.

The effrontery with which the congreſs reprobate the late peace, is ſcarcely equal to their folly in applauding the miniſter who had carried on the war. With peculiar inconſiſtency, they affect to commence an æra of "public ruin," from Mr Pitt's reſignation in 1761; yet the whole "object of their wiſhes" is, to be placed on the ſame footing as in the year 1763. They do not recollect, or rather they pretend to forget, that the moſt ſplendid actions in the war happened after Mr Pitt retired from his office. They are ignorant, or deſignedly conceal, that the commerce of this kingdom has amazingly increaſed, and, in conſequence, its revenue, ſince the æra from which they date public ruin. They know, or they ought from their own experience to know, that, notwithſtanding their ſhutting their ports againſt our manufactures, permanent and profitable ſources of commerce have been opened in other quarters; that, inſtead of being diſtreſſed by their preſent interruption to trade, our merchants find themſelves incapable of fulfilling their commiſſions from foreign ſtates; that as the ſureſt teſt of the flouriſhing condition of commerce, the courſe of exchange, to the amount of ſeveral per cents, is univerſally in favour of G. Britain; and that, as the ultimate and invincible proof of the public proſperity, the confidence of the people in the meaſures of government, and their contempt for the rebellious efforts of the refractory colonies, the national ſtocks ſuffer neither fluctuation nor fall in the price.

Having repreſented the pretended ruin brought upon the Britiſh empire by the late peace, the congreſs deſcend to the fictitious grievances of America ſince the ſame period. They affirm, that "the colonies were judged to be in ſuch a ſtate, as to preſent victories without bloodſhed, and all the eaſy emoluments of ſtatutable plunder." This figure of rhetoric, if it has any meaning, conveys one contrary to the truth. The coloniſts having obtained ſuch amazing advantages by a peace which they now reprobate, it was deemed juſt and proper by Mr Grenville, then at the head of the treaſury, that they ſhould bear a proportionable ſhare of the national burdens incurred by the war. But as their prior inability to bear internal taxes had precluded him from having a precedent, he only *threw out*, as it is vulgarly expreſſed, in the beginning of the year 1764, his intentions of raiſing

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* [Particulars are here given.]

† [An account of bounties from 1749 to the end of 1774 is here given, amounting to upwards of a million and a half, beſides bounties on raw ſilk, and on pipe, hogſhead, and barrel, ſtaves and heading.]

a revenue in America by a ſtamp-duty, ſimilar to that eſtabliſhed in G. Britain; referring the conſideration of the whole affair to the next ſeſſion. His object was, to give time to the colonies to propoſe ſome other mode of taxation, ſhould that ſuggeſted to parliament appear either improper or burdenſome. During the whole of the ſummer 1764, though ſome diſcontented ſpirits murmured, not a ſingle doubt was ſtarted againſt the abſolute right of parliament to impoſe taxes on every member of the Britiſh empire. The time allowed to the colonies furniſhed them with no expedient for raiſing a tax more ſuitable to the purpoſe of a revenue, (which, by the by, was to have been ſpent among themſelves); and therefore, in the beginning of the year 1765, the famous ſtamp-act was paſſed, againſt a very inconſiderable minority, in both houſes of parliament.

In this kingdom, as well as in every ſtate poſſeſſed of freedom, there are always to be found factious perſons, who oppoſe every meaſure of government. In their eagerneſs to diſgrace the miniſter, they too frequently obſtruct the ſervice, and defeat the intereſts of their country. Every ſide of a ſpeculative point is armed with arguments, that may impoſe on the ignorant, and encourage the ſanguine. The oppoſition in parliament, in ſhort, committed themſelves too far in favour of the prejudices of the Americans, with regard to the ſtamp-act, to ſupport it with vigour, when they themſelves, very unexpectedly *, came into office, a few months after it had paſſed into law. Though their view of the object changed with their elevation, they found that the flame which their own factious ſpeeches, in the preceding ſeſſion, had raiſed in America, was too vehement to be extinguiſhed without conceſſions. A natural timidity of diſpoſition, joined to the common want of firmneſs which accompanies novelty in office, rendered them inclinable to purchaſe preſent quiet for themſelves, at the expence of the future advantage of their country. But ſtill they wavered on the point of irreſolution, till Mr Pitt's oratory weighed down the ſcale. The ſtamp-act was repealed; and from that moment may be dated "the commencement of" what the Americans call "an æra of public ruin."

* Lord Rockingham, and others in oppoſition, came into office July 10. 1765, Grenville and his party having thrown themſelves out of place on the regency-bill.

To enter into the motives of Mr Pitt's oratory, for the total and abſolute repeal of the ſtamp-act, would be to deſert a great and public ſubject for the ſake of tracing the private views of an ambitious man. In his argument, if what he advanced deſerves the name, he fell in with the vulgar, and, it may be ſaid, falſe maxim, That no profit ought to be expected from the colonies, but that reſulting from their commerce. This opinion of Mr Pitt, whether it proceeded from ignorance or deſign, (and it probably proceeded from both), has formed a popular error in former times, as well as in the preſent age. Many who have pretended to underſtand perfectly the affairs of this kingdom, moſt firmly, but in my opinion very weakly, believed, that the great ſecret of our political intereſt conſiſted in forcing, in a manner, a monopoly of foreign commerce. It was from this perſuaſion, that the popular orator uſed, upon the occaſion juſt mentioned, a figure of rhetoric at once fooliſh and abſurd, when he affirmed, that the coloniſts ſhould be prohibited "from manufacturing even the hob-nail of a horſe-ſhoe!" One might be tempted to aſk the orator, how this prohibitory mandate could be enforced? or if it could, whether it is leſs arbitrary, than to demand an internal tax from the Americans, for the ſupport of their own goverment, and even for the general ſupport of the ſtate, and as a ſuitable return for the protection which they have ever derived from the government of this kingdom?

The congreſs had ſurely forgot this ſtrange rhetorical figure of the great orator, when they were tempted to date public ruin from his reſignation in 1761. They have alſo forgot, or they do not chuſe to remember, that he acquieſced in the declaratory bill, brought in and paſſed by the Marquis of Rockingham's party, who were in office in the beginning of the year 1766. This bill expreſsly declares, "That all his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America have been, are, and of right ought to be, ſubordinate to, and dependent upon, the imperial Crown and PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN; who have full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient validity to bind the colonies and people of America, ſubjects of the crown of G. Britain, IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER."

Mr Pitt, to preſerve ſome degree of conſiſtency, objected to the words, "in all

all cafes whatfoever." But his oppofition was fo languid, that he did not attend the Houfe when the bill was paffed; and only five Peers were found to follow his opinion, when it came under debate in the Houfe of Lords.

"The declaratory act," as the American congrefs affirms, "comprehends all the grievances of which they complain." Yet that very congrefs, with peculiar effrontery, not only approve, but even praife the conduct of the very party by whom the bill was introduced, and the *man*, by whofe *criminal acquiefcence* (to ufe one of his own phrafes) it paffed into a law. *That party*, and *that man*, being now in oppofition to government, the Americans endeavour to fecure their fupport, by flattering their vanity at the expence of truth! They forget paft demerits, in the hopes of prefent fervices. But when they expect to deceive a whole party into their intereft, they themfelves are made the tools of that party; and, like the figure of the negro near Temple-bar, are turned round by the machine which they pretend to move.

The congrefs, &c. [*To be continued.*]

Eſſay on the trade, commerce, and manufactures, of Scotland. By David Loch of Over Carnbie, merchant in Edinburgh. 3s. Edinburgh, printed for the Author, and fold by the Bookfellers.

THE patriotifm of Mr Loch has been fufficiently known. He has called, in particular, the attention of the public to the woollen manufacture; and he has difcovered a moft fincere love of his country, by endeavouring to throw light upon other objects of its trade and commerce. He has availed himfelf of an experience in bufinefs, which has been long and extenfive; and it is to be confeffed, that many of his obfervations are of great ufe and importance.

In the publication before us, he has collected the matter of his former pieces [xxxvi. 603.], and has made additions to it. He gives his ideas a better arrangement, and places them in a point of view that is more ftriking.

It is to be wifhed, that men verfant in bufinefs would oftener take an opportunity to fubmit their knowledge to the public. Topics of traffic and commerce would then be more generally underftood, and materials gradually be formed, on which politicians and philofophers may fpeculate with advantage. The dunces, indeed, of literature loudly proclaim, that men in the exercife of trade muft not write. But it is not for the catchers of fyllables to perceive, that the fketches of an intelligent merchant are of more value than all the pedantry of all our colleges.

In this country, which has more learning than is ufeful to it, and little wealth, we defiderate writers like Mr Loch. And, in cafes of this kind, our pamphlet, which ruffles at times the placidity, and expofes the affectation, of profeffed fcholars, has not criticifms to offer, but panegyric. E.

THIS Eſſay is divided into fix fections, viz. 1. Of the propriety of increafing the number of fheep in this country, and the neceffity of getting a proper breed of that ufeful animal introduced into it. [xxxvii. 692]. — 2. Of the woollen manufactory: That it is the natural ftaple of Scotland, and therefore ought to be encouraged, by every true lover of his country, in all its various branches. — 3. Of the fifheries: This being an article of trade, in the profecution of which we require no foreign aid, and may acquire many and great advantages, fhould therefore be purfued with unremitting perfeverance and activity. — 4. Of porter: That we ought to give encouragement to the brewers of it and other malt liquors in our own country, in preference to the London porter-brewers. — 5. Of the unhappy difputes which have for fome time fubfifted between G. Britain and her American colonies. — 6. Of trade in general, interfperfed with fuch obfervations as the author thinks, if duly weighed and confidered, may be productive of good effects to this country. — Many things are omitted which Mr Loch once intended to have taken notice of, particularly our mines and minerals, of which, he obferves, this country is abundantly ftored, and from which much riches may be expected.

Remarks on Britiſh Antiquities, viz. 1. *The origin and ceremony of Judicial Combats.* 2. *The ſolemnities of Ancient Writs.* 3. *The ancient and modern uſe of Armorial Figures.* 4. *The form of Funeral Service. By William Borthwick, Eſq*; 2s. 6d. Edinburgh, Gordon.

EXTRACT.

Of Public Proceſſions.

No nation are fonder of public proceffions than the Scots: nor is this to be wondered

wondered at, when we conſider them as being the deſcendents of a warlike people.

With regard to public proceſſions, the article of *precedency* is of the utmoſt importance. Precedency among ſubjects is thus eſtabliſhed *.

Princes of the Blood, viz. ſons, grandſons, brothers, uncles, &c. of the King.

The following great officers, by the 31ſt act of Henry VIII. *cap.* 10. *anno* 1539, precede all peers.

Archbiſhop of Canterbury.	Lord Treaſurer.
Lord Chancellor.	Lord Preſident of the Privy Council.
Archbiſhop of York.	Lord Privy Seal.

Then follow the Peers, according to the dates of their creations.

Dukes.	Lord Chief-Juſtice of the King's Bench.
Marquiſſes.	Maſter of the Rolls.
Dukes eldeſt ſons.	Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
Earls.	Lord Chief-Baron of the Exchequer.
Marquiſſes eldeſt ſons.	Juſtices and Barons in the Courts of Law.
Dukes younger ſons.	Viſcounts younger ſons
Viſcounts.	Barons younger ſons.
Earls eldeſt ſons.	Baronets of England.
Marquiſſes younger ſons.	Baronets of Nova Scotia.
Biſhops.	Baronets of Ireland.
Barons.	Knights of the Bath.
Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.	Field and Flag officers.
Viſcounts eldeſt ſons.	Knights Bachelors.
Earls younger ſons.	Maſters in Chancery.
Barons eldeſt ſons.	Serjeants at Law.
Knights of the Garter.	Baronets eldeſt ſons.
Privy Counſellors.	Eſquires.
Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer.	Citizens.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter.	Burgeſſes.

The following officers, whether they are peers or commoners, precede all others of their own rank.

The Lord Great Chamberlain.	Lord Steward of the Houſehold.
Lord High Conſtable.	Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
Earl Marſhal.	Secretaries of State.
Lord High Admiral.	

Among women, precedency is due according to the rank of their huſbands or of their fathers.

* At the coronation of Charles I. the precedency of the Scots nobility was ordered to be the ſame with that of the Engliſh; and to prevent differences among them, it was ordered, that thoſe of the ſame degree of England, ſhould in England have the precedency over Scots peers of the ſame degree; and that alſo thoſe of the ſame rank in Scotland, ſhould in Scotland have precedency over Engliſh peers of the ſame rank. — [*Quær.* Does the 23d article of the Union make any alteration in this matter?]

A letter to Lord Cathcart, Preſident of the board of Police in Scotland, concerning the recovery of perſons drowned, and ſeemingly dead. By William Cullen, M. D. &c. 1 *s.* Elliot, Edinburgh.

THis letter is dated, Edinburgh, Aug. 8. 1774.; and annexed to it there is an extract from the journals of the board of police, Aug. 11. 1774, containing a paper preſented to that Hon. Board by Lord Cathcart, on the ſubject.

Dr Cullen begins his letter with remarking, that few endeavours are uſed for the recovery of drowned perſons; becauſe the by-ſtanders, and even phyſicians and ſurgeons, form concluſions too ſoon with reſpect to their death, and irrecoverable ſtate: The Doctor therefore would have it obſerved, That in men, and other animals, life does not immediately ceaſe upon the ceſſation of the action of the lungs and heart, and the conſequent ceaſing of the circulation of the blood. Though the circulation of the blood is neceſſary to the ſupport of life, the living ſtate of animals does not conſiſt in that alone, but eſpecially depends upon a certain condition in the nerves, and muſcular fibres, by which they are ſenſible and irritable, and upon which the action of the heart itſelf depends. It is this condition, therefore, which may be properly called *the vital principle in animals*; and as long as this ſubſiſts, or though much weakened, as long as it can be again reſtored to its activity and vigour, while, at the ſame time, the organization of the parts remains entire, it is preſumed, that the action of the heart and lungs, the circulation of the blood, and therefore all the functions of life, may alſo, though they have many of them long ceaſed, be again entirely reſtored.

After ſome further obſervations in corroboration of the foregoing opinion, the Doctor gives the following advice and directions to thoſe who attempt the recovery of perſons drowned.

"The firſt ſtep to be taken for their re-

covery is, to reſtore the heat of the body, which is abſolutely neceſſary to the activity of the moving fibres. For this purpoſe, the body, as ſoon as poſſible, is to be ſtripped of its wet cloaths, to be well dried, and to be wrapped up in dry, and, if poſſible, warm coverings; and it is to be wiſhed, in all caſes, as ſoon as the report of a perſon's being drowned is heard, that blankets ſhould be immediately carried to the water-ſide; ſo that, as ſoon as the body is got out of the water, the change of covering juſt now mentioned, may be inſtantly made; or if the body has been naked when drowned, that it may be immediately dried, and defended againſt the cold of the air. Beſides covering the body with blankets, it will be further of advantage, if it can be done without loſs of time, to cover the drowned body with a warm ſhirt or waiſtcoat immediately taken from a living perſon.

When at the time of a perſon's being drowned, it happens that the ſun ſhines out very hot, I think there can be no better means of recovering the heat, than by expoſing the naked body in every part to the heat of the ſun, while, at the ſame time, all other means neceſſary or uſeful for the recovery of life, are alſo employed.

When the heat of the ſun cannot be employed, the body ſhould be immediately tranſported to the neareſt houſe that can be got convenient for the purpoſe: The fitteſt will be one that has a tolerably large chamber, in which a fire is ready, or can be made; and, if poſſible, the houſe ſhould afford another chamber, in which alſo a fire can be provided.

When the drowned body is brought into ſuch a houſe, and care is at the ſame time taken that no more people be admitted than are abſolutely neceſſary to the ſervice of the drowned perſon, every endeavour muſt be immediately employed for recovering the heat of the body, and that by different meaſures, as circumſtances ſhall direct.

If, in the neighbourhood of the place, there be any brewery, diſtillery, dyery, or fabrick which gives an opportunity of immediately obtaining a quantity of warm water, and a convenient veſſel, there is nothing more proper than immerſing the body in a warm bath. Even where a ſufficient quantity of warm water cannot be had at once, the bath may be ſtill practiſed, if the accident has happened in or very near a town or village, when a great many fires may be at once employed in heating ſmall quantities of water; for in this way the neceſſary quantity may be ſoon obtained. To encourage this practice, it is to be obſerved, that one part of boiling water is more than ſufficient to give the neceſſary heat to two parts of ſpring or ſea water, as it is not proper to apply the bath at firſt very warm, nor even of the ordinary heat of the human body, but ſomewhat under it; and, by the addition of warm water, to bring it gradually to a heat very little above it.

If the drowned body be of no great bulk, it may be conveniently warmed by a perſon's lying down in bed with it, and taking it near to their naked body, changing the poſition of it frequently, and, at the ſame time, chafing, and rubbing with warm cloths, the parts which are not immediately applied to their warm body.

If none of theſe meaſures can be conveniently practiſed, the body is to be laid upon a bed before a moderate fire, and frequently turned, to expoſe the different parts of it: and thus, by the heat of the fire gradually applied, and by rubbing the body well with coarſe towels, or other cloths well warmed, pains are to be taken for reſtoring its heat. This will be promoted by warm cloths applied and frequently renewed under the hams and arm-pits, and by hot bricks, or bottles of warm water, laid to the feet.

In the practice of rubbing, it has been propoſed to moiſten the cloths applied with camphorated ſpirits, or other ſuch ſtimulating ſubſtances; but I think this muſt prove an impediment to the rubbing; and I would not recommend any practice of this kind, except, perhaps, the application of the vinous ſpirit of ſal ammoniac to the wriſts and ankles only.

For recovering the heat of the body, it has been propoſed, to cover it all over with warm grains, aſhes, ſand, or ſalt; and where theſe, ſufficiently warm, are ready at hand, they may be employed; but it is very ſeldom they can be obtained, and the application might often interfere with other meaſures that may be neceſſary. All, therefore, that I can propoſe with reſpect to the uſe of theſe, is to obſerve, that bags of warm and dry ſalt may be amongſt the moſt convenient applications to the feet and hands of drowned

drowned perſons; and the quantity neceſſary for this purpoſe may be got pretty quickly, by heating the ſalt in a frying-pan over a common fire.

While theſe meaſures are taking for recovering the heat, means are at the ſame time to be employed for reſtoring the action of the moving fibres. It is well known, that the inteſtines are the parts of the body which, both from their internal ſituation, and peculiar conſtitution, retain the longeſt their irritability; and therefore, that, in drowned perſons, ſtimulants applied may have more effect upon the inteſtines than upon any other parts. The action, therefore, of the inteſtines, is to be ſupported or renewed as ſoon as poſſible, as the reſtoring and ſupporting the action of ſuch a conſiderable portion of moving fibres, as thoſe of the inteſtines, muſt contribute greatly to reſtore the activity of the whole ſyſtem.

For exciting the action of the inteſtines, the moſt proper mean is, the application of their ordinary ſtimulus of dilatation; and this is moſt effectually applied, by forcing a quantity of air into them by the fundament. Even the throwing in cold air has been found uſeful; but it will certainly be better, if heated air can be employed; and further, if that air can be impregnated with ſomething, which, by its acrimony, alſo may be powerful in ſtimulating the inteſtines.

From all theſe conſiderations, the ſmoke of burning tobacco has been moſt commonly applied, and has, upon many occaſions, proved very effectual. This will be moſt properly thrown in by a particular apparatus; which, for other purpoſes as well as this, ſhould be in the hands of every ſurgeon; and, at leaſt, ſhould, at the public expence, be at hand, in every part of the country where drownings are likely to happen. With regard to the uſe of it, I have to obſerve, that, till the tobacco is kindled in a conſiderable quantity, a great deal of cold air is blown through the box and tube; and as that, as hinted above, is not ſo proper, care ſhould be taken to have the tobacco very well kindled, and to blow it very gently, till the heated ſmoke only paſſes through. If, upon certain occaſions, the apparatus referred to ſhould not be at hand, the meaſure, however, may be executed by a common tobacco-pipe, in the following manner: A common glyſter-pipe that has a bag mounted upon it, is to be introduced into the fundament, and the mouth of the bag is to be applied round the ſmall end of a tobacco-pipe. In the bowl of this, tobacco is to be kindled; and, either by a playing-card made into a tube, and applied round the mouth of the bowl, or by applying upon this the bowl of another pipe that is empty, and blowing through it, the ſmoke may be thus forced into the inteſtines, and, in a little time, in a conſiderable quantity.

If none of theſe means for throwing in the ſmoke can be employed, it may be uſeful to inject warm water, to the quantity of three or four Engliſh pints. This may be done by a common glyſter-bag and pipe, but better by a large ſyringe; and it may be uſeful to diſſolve in the water ſome common ſalt, in the proportion of half an ounce to an Engliſh pint; and alſo to add to it ſome wine or brandy.

While theſe meaſures for recovering the heat of the body, and the activity of the moving fibres, are employed, and eſpecially after they have been employed for ſome time, pains are to be taken to complete and finiſh the buſineſs, by reſtoring the action of the lungs and heart."

We add an extract from Lord Cathcart's paper.

"It has long been known, That perſons drowned, ſtrangled, frozen, or ſuffocated by noxious vapours, are capable of being brought back to life, though ſeemingly dead, by renewing their animal heat, and putting their blood again into motion, upon the ſame principles that perſons fainting are recovered from a ſwoon; and that, in winter, birds of the ſleeping kind, cold, motionleſs, and dead in appearance, are, by gentle warmth, reſtored to their uſual circulation and vivacity.

Our ſenſes teſtify, that heat and motion are neceſſary to life; and that where thoſe principles are extinct, death is the certain conſequence. It is therefore eaſy to conceive, that in bodies yet entire, where thoſe circumſtances are only ſuſpended, from an accidental cauſe, not extinguiſhed, by diſſolution, from diſeaſe, they may, by proper counteracting application, if taken in time, be reſtored; nor has it yet been determined, how much time may elapſe before that recoverable ſtate ceaſes, or how long the proper endeavours may be uſed, without producing the deſired happy effect, and

yet produce it at laſt; circumſtances, which ought to recommend trial in every caſe, where, from wounds or putrefaction, it does not manifeſtly appear impoſſible to ſucceed, and perſeverance, though ſucceſs ſhould not follow ſo ſoon as might have been expected.

Theſe truths, obvious in themſelves, are confirmed by the records of philoſophical ſocieties, by traditions, in almoſt every village, and by the experience of almoſt every individual: and yet, tho' no nation in any age could be ſuſpected of inſenſibility to the joy of reſtoring a father to the fatherleſs, a huſband to the widow, or a living child to the boſom of its mournful parents; yet no effectual ſteps were ever taken to turn the public attention to this object, and to make proper arrangements for the immediate ſuccour of unfortunate perſons to whom ſuch accidents befal, till the year 1767, when the Dutch inſtituted a ſociety at Amſterdam, in favour of drowned perſons; which, by an advertiſement, informed the inhabitants of the United Provinces of the methods proper to be uſed on ſuch occaſions; and offered rewards to thoſe who ſhould, with or without ſucceſs, uſe thoſe methods for recovering perſons drowned, and ſeemingly dead. [xxxi. 521.]

The laudable and humane example of the Dutch was followed, in the year 1768, by the magiſtrates of Health in Milan and Venice; afterwards by the magiſtrates of Hamburg, in the year 1771; by thoſe of Paris, (where, betwixt the 16th of June 1772, and the 25th of March 1773, of twenty-eight perſons drowned in the Seine, no leſs than twenty-three were reſtored to life); and laſtly, this ſummer, by a ſociety in London.

There is no country, which, from its ſituation, ſurrounded by the ſea, and every where interſected by rivers, lakes, and bays, calls more loudly for effectual meaſures, for affording immediate relief to perſons ſeemingly dead, from drowning, than Scotland; no nation more likely eagerly to adopt ſuch meaſures, if propoſed; nor any, where, from the nature of its government, ſuch meaſures may ſo eaſily be carried into execution."

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

Superabounding grace, in the forgiveneſs of penitent tranſgreſſors, exemplified and vindicated. Being [thirteen] diſcourſes on the parable of the prodigal ſon, and on the woman countenanced by the Lord, in the houſe of Simon the Phariſee. By Benjamin Wallin, M. A. 3s. ſewed. *Keith, &c.* —— Plain, pious, and practical, in the Calviniſtical ſtrain. M.

Conſiderations on the preſent ſtate of Chriſtianity, and the behaviour of unbelievers towards it: In a ſeries of letters, tranſlated from the French of J. Rouſtan, paſtor of the Helvetic church, London. 2s. 6d. *Taylor.* ——We are informed, that this tranſlation "was made by a fond parent, to counterplot the zeal of modern infidelity; and put into the hands of a favourite child, juſt entering into the gay world, where he was likely to ſtand in need of ſuch preſervatives as are to be found in theſe letters." They appear to be well adapted to anſwer the propoſed end. M.

Obſervations on divers paſſages of ſcripture. 2 vols 11s. boards *Johnſon* ——The firſt edition of this work was publiſhed in 1765, in one volume: the preſent is enlarged with a great number of obſervations, derived from books of travels, which the author had not then ſeen. Notwithſtanding the various revolutions which have happened in the Eaſt, we are aſſured by many writers, that there is a ſtriking reſemblance between the patriarchal and the preſent oriental cuſtoms and manners. From this work the reader will perceive, that commentators have not extended their inquiries far enough when they have examined a text with grammatical nicety; but that it is abſolutely neceſſary to pay a particular attention to the cuſtoms of the Eaſt. It is compiled with accuracy and judgement, and contains illuſtrations of 700 or 800 paſſages in the Old and New Teſtament. The author is Mr Harmer, who in 1768 publiſhed another work, intitled, *The outlines of a new commentary on Solomon's ſong.* C.

The doctrine of faith and good works ſtated and explained: the ſubſtance of a ſermon on the annual commemoration of Mr Weſt's charity, at St Giles's, Reading, Berks. By John Hallward, A M. 6d *Wallance and Simmons* ——As rational a diſcourſe as we uſually meet with on Calviniſtic principles. C.

A letter to a young nobleman ſetting out on his travels. 1s. *Owen.* —— The deſign of theſe reflections is, "to point out the true ſource from which the leading principles of our actions ought to flow." C.

A free addreſs to Proteſtant diſſenters, on the ſubject of church-diſcipline; with a preliminary diſcourſe, concerning the ſpirit of Chriſtianity, and the corruption of it by falſe notions of religion. By Joſeph Prieſtley, LL D. 2s. 6d. *Johnſon.*

An appeal to the ſerious and candid profeſſors of Chriſtianity, on the following ſubjects.

jects. 1. The uſe of reaſon in matters of religion. 2. The power of man to do the will of God. 3. Original ſin. 4. Election and reprobation. 5. The divinity of Chriſt. And, 6. Atonement for ſin by the death of Chriſt. By a lover of the goſpel. 1 d. *Johnſon.* —— Contains more good ſenſe, and rational divinity, than is to be found in many bulky volumes. M.

A familiar illuſtration of certain paſſages of ſcripture relating to the power of man to do the will of God, original ſin, election and reprobation, the divinity of Chriſt, and atonement for ſin, by the death of Chriſt. By a lover of the goſpel. 4 d. *Johnſon.* —— A ſupplement to the preceding pamphlet. M.

The triumph of truth; being an account of the trial of Mr E. Elwall, for hereſy and blaſphemy, at Stafford aſſizes, before Judge Denton. By the author of An appeal to the ſerious and candid profeſſors of Chriſtianity, &c. 1 d. *Johnſon.* —— Mr Elwall was tried, in 1726, for writing a book, intitled, "A true teſtimony for God, and his ſacred law; being a plain, honeſt defence, of the firſt commandment of God, againſt all the Trinitarians under heaven, *Thou ſhalt have no other gods but me.*" At this trial he aſſerted, and vindicated, the doctrine of the divine unity. A reputable jury, directed by a ſenſible judge, acquitted the criminal. —— It is well known, that the three preceding tracts come from the pen of Dr Prieſtley. M.

Religious correſpondence; or, The diſpenſation of divine grace, vindicated from the extremes of libertine and fanatical principles: in a ſeries of letters to a lady. 2 vols. 6 s. *Hay.* —— The doctrine of common ſenſe, which has of late ſo much engaged the public attention, is here called in to ſupport that ſyſtem of faith which is uſually termed orthodox. This ſyſtem, which the writer ſtyles, "The doctrine of grace in the goſpel," he thinks may be referred to the good ſenſe of an intelligent perſon, with no leſs ſucceſs than the truths of morality and natural religion; and he apprehends, that on this appeal, the evidence of its truth will amount to certainty. In ſupport of this poſition, he exhibits at large his opinions concerning the grace of the goſpel, the manner in which men receive this grace, and the doctrines of Chriſtianity reſpecting regeneration, converſion, ſanctification, perfection, divine aſſiſtance, and final retribution; and this, not with the tedioufneſs of argumentation uſual in polemical writings, but in a bold and nervous ſtyle, by no means deſtitute of the graces of compoſition. — The chief force of our author's artillery is levelled againſt Dr Prieſtley. M.

Sacred controverſy; or, A defence of the Chriſtian faith, as it was once delivered to the ſaints: in which the objections of Mr Shrubſole to the apoſtles doctrine of Chriſt, and the ſufficiency of his redemption, are fully anſwered. In this anſwer, John i. 1. and Heb. i. 6. relating to the perſon and worſhip of Chriſt, are particularly conſidered, and faithfully expounded; and, laſtly, the doctrine of Chriſt's atonement is ſcripturally explained and inſiſted on; wherein alſo we have attempted to ſhew, that this fundamental article of our faith cannot be conſiſtently held and maintained by the common Trinitarian hypotheſis. By R. Elliot, A. B. formerly of Bennet college, Cambridge. 1 s. *Lewis.*

The church-member's directory; or, A goſpel-church deſcribed: wherein is conſidered its form, founder, and foundation; as alſo, the materials with which it is built; the work and ſervice thereof; the officers belonging to it; their characters, qualifications, and duties; in whom the right of chuſing them, and the power of admitting members, is veſted; the method of their admiſſion; and the ground of church-authority for excommunication. By Archibald Bell. 2 s. *E. Johnſon.* —— Relates to the Independent form of churches. The author condemns, by authority of ſcripture, thoſe miniſters who preach the ſermons of others, Jer. xxiii. 30. "I am againſt the prophets, ſaith the Lord, that ſteal my words every one from his neighbour." The book is not ill written. M.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

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The Nonconformiſt's memorial: being an account of the miniſters who were ejected or ſilenced after the Reſtoration, particularly by the act of uniformity which took place on Bartholomew day, Aug. 24. 1662.; containing a conciſe view of their lives and characters, their principles, ſufferings, and printed works. Originally written by the Rev. and learned Edmund Calamy, D. D. Now abridged and corrected, and the author's additions inſerted, with many farther particulars and new anecdotes, by Samuel Palmer. To which is prefixed an introduction, containing a brief hiſtory of the times in which they lived, and the grounds of their nonconformity. Embelliſhed with the heads of many of thoſe venerable divines. 2 vols. 16 s. *Harris.*

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is, where the pain is felt in the hip, and extends no further; the other, where it runs along, as it were, in a track, and is propagated down to the foot, on the same side. The former he distinguishes by the name of *the arthritic* sciatica, and the latter by that of the *nervous;* the last of which only is at present the object of consideration.—If we may judge from some expressions in this treatise, the translation has not been executed by a person acquainted with medical writings. But the work is perfectly intelligible, and claims the attention of the faculty, on account of the observations it contains. C.

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The Latin odes of Mr Gray, in Engliſh verſe, with an ode on the death of a favourite ſpaniel. 1 s. *Ridley.*

Poetical eſſays on ſeveral occaſions. By the Rev. William Cooke, A. M. 5 s. ſewed. *Smith.*——Theſe compoſitions in general are in a moral, congratulatory, or elegiac ſtrain, abounding with ſentiments that cheriſh the love of virtue, and flowing in agreeable verſification. C.

On illicit love. Written among the ruins of Godſtow nunnery. By John Brand, A. B. 1 s. 6 d. *Wilkie.* —— The ſpot where this poem is ſaid to have been written is the burial-place of the famous Roſamond, miſtreſs of Henry II. whoſe hiſtory has afforded ſubject for various productions both of the amorous and elegiac kind, but never any in which the criminality of an unlawful paſſion is more forcibly expoſed, or chaſtity recommended in a warmer ſtrain of poetry, than what now lies before us. The author appears to be inſpired with all the enthuſiaſtic ardour which the ſcenes of memorable tranſactions are apt to excite in the imagination. The ſentiments are glowing and juſt, the imagery is animated, and the poem is in general beautiful, pathetic, and moral. C.

Elegiac verſes to a young lady on the death of her brother. By M. M. Robinſon. 1 s. *Johnſon.* —— Not void of merit. C.

Duelling: a poem. By Samuel Hayes, M. A. 1 s. *Dodſley* ——This poem obtained Mr Seaton's reward for the year 1775 in the univerſity of Cambridge, and poſſeſſes real merit. C.

An heroic epiſtle to the Rt Hon. the Lord Craven. 1 s. *Wheble.* ——A ſatirical reproof to his Lordſhip, ſaid to be written on his delivering the following ſentence at a late county-meeting: "I will have it known there is reſpect due to a Lord." C.

The Luſiad; or, The diſcovery of India. An epic poem. Tranſlated from the original Portugueſe of Luis de Camoëns. By

William

William Julius Mickle. 4to. 1 l. 1 s. fewwed. *Cadell* —— Now when this work is completed [xxxiii. 545.], it appears with a degree of elegance and correctneſs which can hardly receive improvement in a ſubſequent edition. For the fidelity of the verſion, we rely with entire confidence on the ingenuity of the tranſlator; and in reſpect to the epic ſpirit and dignity with which it is executed, we are ſatisfied from our own examination. The Luſiad may henceforth be read in Engliſh, perhaps, with as much delight, as in the original compoſition of Camoëns. C.

Infancy. A poem. Book 3. By Hugh Downman, M. D. 1 s. *Kearſley* —— Our ingenious didactic poet, having in the two foregoing books [xxxvii. 149.] pointed out the proper management of a child at the breaſt, proceeds to ſhew how he ought to be treated, when he comes to be near two years old, and to require more ſubſtantial nouriſhment. At this period he warmly and pathetically exhorts the parent to conſult nature, and the unvitiated appetite. He then proceeds to recommend that plain and ſimple diet which is fit for children; as, milk, broths, freſh animal food, with vegetables, bread and water, fruits; and the like. The author, as he advances, enlivens his precepts with a proper degree of poetical embelliſhment. C.

EDINBURGH.

Annals of Scotland. From the acceſſion of Malcolm III. furnamed *Canmore*, to the acceſſion of Robert I. By Sir David Dalrymple. [Lord Hailes] 15 s. boards. *Murray, London.* —— The Hiſtorical Memorials, formerly publiſhed by this reſpectable writer [xxxi. 594], contained the cleareſt evidence of his diſcernment, and great erudition, as an antiquary; and theſe eminent qualifications receive additional confirmation from the elaborate reſearches now before us. C. — To the indefatigable induſtry and curioſity of an antiquarian, to whom no object appears trifling if it ſerves to elucidate his ſubject, our author has joined the learning and ſkill of an able lawyer: to ſound judgement and taſte, and the candour of a liberal mind, he has added the maſterly execution of a man of genius, much verſant in the art of writing. E.

Huberti Langueti, Galli, Epiſtolæ ad Philippum Sydneium, Equitem Anglum. Accurante D. Dalrymple, de Hailes, Eq. 8vo. *J. Murray, Lond.* —— Theſe letters have been exceedingly admired, and are ſtill valuable, both for the matter they contain, and the ſtyle in which they are written. They preſerve many political and hiſtorical details concerning the times to which they refer; they breathe an uncommon liberality of ſentiment; and are expreſſed with fire, and with ſpirit. — In acting as the editor of this work, Lord Hailes has beſtowed a moſt commendable attention. It is elegant in its form, and correct in its execution. He has alſo given it the advantage of many hiſtorical notices, expreſſed in a ſtrain of pure Latinity, concerning perſons who are ſimply mentioned by the author; and in theſe he has diſcovered his uſual accuracy of reſearch, and that lettered labour, which frivolous purſuits, and the ſpirit of a weak and preſumptous philoſophy, have nearly baniſhed from our nation. E.

Sermons on religious and practical ſubjects, by John Hume, Miniſter of Greenlaw. 5 s. *Neill & Co.* —— The object of theſe ſermons is, to explain and recommend genuine piety, and to ſhow its connection with, and influence upon all the other duties of the Chriſtian life. By the juſtneſs of the ſentiments which they contain, and the plainneſs and perſpicuity of the language in which they are offered to the public, they ſeem well calculated to promote the important end the author has in view. E.

The ſcripture-doctrine of miracles diſplayed: in which their nature, their different kinds, their poſſibility, their ends, inſtruments, authority, criterion, and continuation, are impartially examined and explained, according to the light of revelation, and the principles of ſound reaſon. By G. H. 2 vols. *J. P. Cochlan, London; Drummond, Edinburgh.* —— Our church is here boldly challenged to the field by no contemptible adverſary. — With reſpect to the general execution of this work, it muſt be allowed, that the plan is happily conducted, the topics judiciouſly and artfully diſpoſed, and the reaſoning, though not invincible, yet ſpecious and dangerous. Truth is ſo artfully mixed with falſehood, and ſophiſtry with argument, that it requires no ſmall degree of vigilance and perſpicacity to diſintangle the one from the other. Hence it is, that we apprehend ſo much danger to Proteſtants who are not properly qualified to give a reaſon for the faith that is in them. The ſtyle is expreſſive and clear, yet not uniformly pure, nor entirely free from ſoleciſms. E.

The XLV. chapter of the prophecies of Thomas the Rhymer, in verſe: with notes and illuſtrations. Dedicated to Dr Silverſpoon, Preacher of Sedition in America. 6 d. *Donſley, Becket, &c. London; Elliot, Edinburgh.* —— To the heads of the popular clergy in the Scottiſh church, theſe Prophecies impute opinions and deſigns of a moſt pernicious and dangerous tendency; and they every where point very ſtrongly againſt particular clergymen: we muſt, however, conſider them as indicating a ſpirit of wantonneſs and cruelty. But while we beſtow this cenſure on the author, it would be improper

not to remark his merit. In the plan of his poem, there are a fancy, and an invention, which are poetical and ingenious; and, in his execution, there are a ſpirit, and a power of expreſſion, which do juſtice to his ideas. E.

Commentaries upon Boerhaave's Aphoriſms concerning the knowledge and cure of diſeaſes. By Baron Van Swieten. Tranſlated from the Latin. Dedicated to Dr Cullen. In 18 vols 12mo. The firſt 6 vols now publiſhed. 2 s. 6 d. each ſewed. *Murray, London; Elliot, Edinburgh.*

The univerſal ſhort hand: by which any perſon, from a few weeks practice, may become able to keep pace with any public ſpeaker, and carry off, *verbatim*, whatever may be delivered. 6 s. *Elliot.*

Conſiderations on the late act for prohibiting all commercial intercourſe with the rebellious colonies; or, The weakneſs of America expoſed. 6 d. *Elliot.* ——This author thinks, that the reſtraining act, if properly carried into execution, muſt, of itſelf, bring the coloniſts to a due ſubmiſſion, without the aid of other military operations. In conſidering the ſubject, he firſt lays down certain propoſitions, and afterwards draws concluſions.—The propoſitions are theſe. "1. That before the commencement of the preſent diſputes, the colonies now in rebellion, beſides keeping a ſufficiency for home conſumption, exported yearly, from the produce of their lands, woods, and fiſheries, to the amount of more than L. 3,500,000 Sterling. 2. That the profit ariſing from this exportation was the only fund (the money remitted from G. Britain, for the payment of troops, and the maintenance of garriſons, excepted), out of which they were enabled to defray the expence of their internal government, and to purchaſe many commodities and articles of luxury, which they either did not, or could not raiſe at home, ſuch as wine, rum, ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, ſpiceries, cambrics, muſlin, ſilks, and other articles of dreſs, drugs of various ſorts, &c. &c. 3. That a very conſiderable part of the inhabitants of theſe colonies, particularly ſuch of them as lie to the north of Virginia and Maryland, do not gain their ſubſiſtence or wealth immediately by agriculture; ſuch as men of large eſtates, who let their lands to tenants; lawyers, phyſicians, ſurgeons, clergymen, and teachers of ſchools and colleges, who ſubſiſt by the fees or ſtipends they receive from their clients, patients, hearers, and pupils; merchants, who acquire wealth by importing foreign commodities, and exporting the product of their own country; ſhop-keepers who ſell in retail; the owners of veſſels employed in trade, or in the fiſheries, and the ſailors who navigate theſe veſſels; manufacturers of different articles of cloathing; artiſans and mechanics of various denominations, and a great number of ſervants, labourers, and ſlaves, the latter of whom are indeed chiefly to be met with in the ſouthern provinces, where the ſtaples of tobacco, rice, and indigo, make the moſt valuable part of their exports."—For the concluſions we refer to the pamphlet; inſerting the laſt paragraph, viz. "It will probably be aſked, If America is always to be kept in ſubordination to G. Britain? Perhaps not. But, if wiſe and proper meaſures are purſued, the period of her becoming an independent ſtate muſt ſtill be far diſtant. It cannot happen till her ſtrength and power are ſo much increaſed as to enable her to maintain and carry on a foreign trade in ſpite of the mother-country."

An eſſay on Nothing. Dedicated to Oblivion. 2 s. *Murray, London; Elliot, Edinburgh.* ——Sceptical.

The rights of G. Britain aſſerted againſt the claims of America [26.]. Edit. 6. with additions. 1 s. *Elliot.*

A letter from an officer retired, to his ſon in parliament [6.]. A new edition. *Elliot.*

New Editions by A. Donaldſon.

M. Saxe's Reveries; or, Memoirs concerning the art of War. 7 s.

Monteſquieu's Perſian letters. 3 s.

Ditto on the riſe and fall of the Roman empire. 2 s. 6 d.

Rochefaucault's Maxims and Moral Reflections. 1 s. 2 d.

The SHORTEST DAY. A Poem.

As ſure as our earth around the ſun,
Its annual journey rolls,
Or its diurnal travel takes
From centres at the poles;

Sure as the orb that gilds the day,
With ſplendors all his own,
Still ſheds an unremitting ray
From his imperial throne;

Sure as the regent of the night,
In milder beauty gay,
Diſtributes her imparted light,
Fair rival of the day;

Sure as the ſparkling worlds that gild
The regions of the ſky,
A godlike ſatisfaction yield,
In Reaſon's raviſh'd eye;

Sure as the Spring, in beauty bright,
Or Summer in her bloom,
Or Autumn, rich in ev'ry gift,
Foretell the Winter's gloom:

So ſure the gloom of death ſhall come,
To ſtrike the young and gay;
Then let them all, while life remains,
Think on the SHORTEST DAY.

Ode

Ode for the Queen's Birth-day.

THis day we hail, as that which gave
Our fav'rite CHARLOTTE birth:
—Princes and Kings are born to ſave,
And ſpread their bounties o'er a grateful earth.
'Tis not title, pomp, or power,
The regal ſtar, the gilded veſt,
Nor all the hopes that wait the natal hour,
Nor every ſplendor which ſurrounds the throne,
Can mark the virtues of our own:
—No!—'tis thoſe virtues planted in the breaſt.

Happy Britain joys to ſee,
Charlotte's ſmiling progeny:
Sure pledge of many a bleſſful day
To Britain and her ſons, in after time,
When the dark cloud that now obſcures her way,
Shall break before old FREEDOM's light,
Like dawning beams which chaſe the night,
And give the Summer-morn, in all her great ſublime?

'Tis *May* that own's our Charlotte's name,
Tho' *Janus* ſeize her rightful claim: —
Fix'd with the thought the poet views,
When happier hours ſhall yield a ſubject for his Muſe:
He views, with eye prophetic, many a day,
When the brave Heroes of the *Weſtern Land*,
Shall claſp their BROTHERS of the Britiſh ſtrand;
And own that all their rights reſtor'd
(More than by murd'rous fire and ſword)
Their fair revival owe to Charlotte's forming hand.

Kneel, ſweet Sovereign, kneel, and try
The heaving breaſt, the ſtreaming eye,
And all the pleading powers which grace
Old ENGLAND's fav'rite Queen:
So ſhall the beauties of thy face,
Through all thy virtues ſeen,
Save a wild empire from deſpair;
Fix on a rock our hopes,— and give the winds our care. M.

LINES addreſſed to a Young Lady, on her reading Young's Night-Thoughts.

WHile others tread the vain inglorious round,
Where peace and calm content are never found;
Where empty-diſſipation cheats the eyes,
And gilt with gold the poiſ'nous arrow lies;
You can retire, and read important truth,
In ſpite of all the gaiety of youth;
Forgetting time, and each fantaſtic ſhade,
You feaſt on glories that will never fade;
Admire the bard who late ſo ſweetly ſung,
And give the laurels to immortal YOUNG.
Oh! how he ſoar'd on wings of faith and love,
And join'd while here the ſeraphims above!
When Immortality inſpires the page,
Or Infidels provoke his pious rage;
The ſaint, the hero, and the friend conſpire
To kindle in each breaſt a ſacred fire,
And raiſe our thoughts to the immortal Sire.
How does affection glow in ev'ry line,
And in each thought the tender parent ſhine,
When he bewails *Narciſſa* ſnatch'd away,
Seiz'd by relentleſs death, a deſtin'd prey!
The Chriſtian's triumph! how it warms the heart,
And bids the ſlaviſh fears of death depart!
He roſe! he roſe! he burſt the bars of ſin,
And let immortal life and glory in.
Let the vain fop admire the vainer belle,
And all his hoard of artful flatt'ry tell;
Yet muſt each ſycophantic tale ſoon die,
And ſink in dark oblivion buried lie.
But themes like YOUNG's ſhall never know decay,
Tho' mountain's melt, and temples ſink away;
Their glory will commence when time ſhall be
Loſt in a boundleſs immortality.
Then ſhall the fair who treads in virtue's ways,
For ever chaunt her great Creator's praiſe;
Then, cloath'd with everlaſting honour, riſe,
Spring from the duſt, and faſten in the ſkies *.

Bath, Oct. 19. SEBASTIAN.

* *Night* III.

The THAW: A poem.

NAture diſſolves in friendly tears,
And drops her bleſſings deep;
The hearts of mortals, too, ſhe cheers,
Who laugh to ſee her weep.

While, miſer-like, ſhe ſteel'd her breaſt
To teach impreſſive power,
She robb'd us of our wonted reſt,
And froze the midnight-hour.

Not Luxury, with all her charms,
Nor Riot, with its glee,
Could 'ſcape her cloſe-ſurrounding arms;
— But ah! poor Penury!

Poor Penury — 'twas thine alone
To feel her bittereſt bite,
While ſtarving through the day alone,
And periſhing at night.

But then (and gracious Heav'n be prais'd)
Her deputies ſhe ſent,
The deep-ſunk eye of Miſ'ry rais'd,
While Hunger ſmil'd content.

Now, kinder gales their influence ſhed,
And milder breezes blow,
The Earth reſigns her fleecy bed,
And triumphs o'er the ſnow.

So ſhall Beneficence extend
Her long continued ſway;
Her charms, eternal as their end,
Shall gain eternal day.

When "cloud-capt tow'rs" ſhall ſink in duſt,
And "ſolemn temples" fall,
The God of all the good and juſt
Shall patronize them all. M.

ROC-

ROBERT and MARGARET.

A BALLAD. [51.]

'TWas in the ſolemn hour of night,
When ſprites and ſpectres meet,
In glided Robert's injur'd ghoſt,
And ſtood at Marg'ret's feet.

His face was clouded, like the day
On which he ceas'd to hope;
And in his ſtiffen'd, death-ſtruck hand,
He held the fatal rope.

And is it thus, he ſternly cry'd,
My ſervice is repaid?
The poor reward of all my cares
That in the grave I'm laid!

Could not *one* brother's fatal end
Thy treach'rous arts ſuffice?
—Muſt *both* to rigid juſtice yield,
Both cloſe in death their eyes?

Too well thou know'ſt, baſe, perjur'd fair,
That all the art was thine;
My brother's all the madneſs was,
And all the folly mine

As deep as dreadful were thy plans—
Seductive were thy ſchemes;
Nor, till too late, have we awoke
From all our golden dreams.

But, baſeneſs, ſay, can'ſt thou repair
The loſs to my dear wife?
The childrens loſs—the huſband gone—
The parent 'reft of life!

Death will advance with haſty ſtrides:
—What Wedneſday was to me,
Some other day, not diſtant far,
Shall ſurely be to thee.

Repent in time—thy life reform,
Ere comes the hour of pain;
So ſhall our ghoſts with pleaſure own,
"We have not died in vain." M.

An ODE, written by an Under-Graduate of Lincoln's college, Oxford, on the breaking of a China Quart-Mug belonging to the buttery of that ſociety.

Ampliùs non meruit tam pretioſa mori.—

WHence'er the cruel hand of death
Untimely ſtops a fav'rite's breath,
Muſes in plaintive numbers tell
How lov'd he liv'd—how mourn'd he fell—
Catullus 'wail'd his ſparrow's fate,
And Gray immortaliz'd his cat.
Thrice tuneful Bards! could I but chime ſo clever,
My Quart, my honeſt Quart, ſhould live for ever.

How weak is all a mortal's pow'r
T' avert the death devoted hour!
Nor can a ſhape or beauty ſave
From the ſure conqueſt of the Grave.
In vain the Butler's choiceſt care,
The Maſter's wiſh, the Burſer's pray'r!
For when life's lengthen'd to its longeſt ſpan,
China itſelf muſt fall, as well as man.

Can I forget how oft my Quart
Has ſooth'd my care, and warm'd my heart,
When barley ſent its balmy aid,
And all its liquid charms diſplay'd!
When orange and the nut-brown toaſt
Swam mantling round the ſpicey coaſt!
The pleaſing depth I view'd with ſparkling eye,
Nor envy'd Jove the nectar of the ſkies.

The ſide-board on that fatal day,
When you in glitt'ring ruins lay,
Mourn'd at thy loſs—In guggling tone
Decanters poured out their moan—
A dimneſs hung on ev'ry glaſs—
Joe * wonder'd what the matter was.—
Corks ſelf-contracted free'd the frantic beer,
And ſympathyzing tankards dropt a tear.

Where are the ſlow'ry wreaths that bound
In roſy rings thy chaplets round?
The azure ſtars whoſe glitt'ring rays
Promis'd a happier length of days!
The trees that on thy border grew,
And bloſſom'd with eternal blue!
Trees, ſtars, and flow'rs are ſcatter'd on the floor,
And all thy brittle beauties are no more.

Hadſt thou been form'd of coarſer earth,
Had Nottingham but giv'n thee birth!
Or had thy variegated ſide
Of Stafford's fabic hue been dy'd,
Thy ſtately fabric had been found,
Tho' tables tumbl'd on the ground.—
The fineſt mould the ſooneſt will decay:
Hear this, ye Fair, for you yourſelves are clay.

* *The College-Butler.*

Humorous Deſcription of a MODERN HEAD-DRESS.

By the Author of the *New Bath Guide.*

A Cap like a bat,
(Which was once a cravat)
Part gracefully platted and pinn'd is;
Part ſtuck upon gauze,
Reſembles mackaws,
And all the fine birds of the Indies.

But above all the reſt,
A bold Amazon's creſt,
Waves nodding from ſhoulder to ſhoulder;
At once to ſurpriſe,
And to raviſh all eyes;
To frighten and charm the beholder.

In ſhort, head and feather,
And wig all together,
With wonder and joy would delight ye;
Like the picture I've ſeen,
Of th' adorable Queen
Of the beautiful, bleſt Otaheite.

Yet Miſs at the rooms,
Muſt beware of her plumes;
For if Vulcan her feathers embraces,
Like poor Lady Laycock,
She'll burn like a haycock,
And roaſt all the Loves and the Graces.

HIS

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Trieſte, Nov.* 14. Four thouſand Greek families have removed from the frontiers of Turky into the Auſtrian Dalmatia, with a deſign to ſettle there."

"*Conſtantinople, Nov.* 17. The Captain-Pacha arrived here yeſterday with his fleet, bringing with him moſt part of the treaſure of Chiek Dahir [xxxvii. 580.]. Ibrahim Sebak, miniſter to the latter, is brought in chains on board one of the ſhips. A cheſt was found at Seyde, containing the gold and moſt precious jewels belonging to Chiek Dahir. This treaſure was the moſt prevailing motive of the war which Aboudaab carried into Syria."

RUSSIA.

"*Moſcow, Dec.* 7. The new code of laws, ſigned by the Empreſs, is now printing, and is very voluminous. Twelve hundred copies will be printed for the governments of Novogorod and Smolenſki; and then the other provinces will be furniſhed with them."

"*Riga, Nov.* 15. The laſt letters from Moſcow mention a duel having been fought, on the 2d of this month, in the wood of Perova, about four werſtes from Moſcow, in which Prince Gallitzin was killed."

"*Moſcow, Dec.* 20. The death of Prince Gallitzin is exceedingly regretted by the Empreſs. This nobleman, who was extremely beloved on account of his amiable qualities, had diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions as a ſoldier, particularly twice againſt the confederates in Poland, afterwards againſt the Turks, and laſtly againſt Pugatſcheffe.—The affair which brought upon him this unlucky accident, was a ſtrange pique taken againſt him by Brigadier Sethequelow. This officer, by miſrepreſentations, ſet a major of horſe, who had retired from the ſervice, againſt the Prince. The major attacked him one morning in his own houſe, under pretence of having received an affront from him about eight years before, when he ſerved in Gallitzin's regiment. The Prince, ſurpriſed at ſo rude an aſſault, and looking upon the Major as a madman, had him put into priſon. But it coming out then, that the Major had been ſet on by Sethequelow, the Prince procured the enlargement of the former, but thought himſelf bound to call out the latter to a duel. Sethequelow having accepted of the challenge, the two combatants met, with their reſpective ſeconds; and having firſt diſcharged their piſtols, proceeded to a cloſe engagement with their ſwords. The Prince gave the Brigadier three wounds; and having diſarmed him, with his ſword at his breaſt, inſiſted on Sethequelow's retracting ſome injurious expreſſions which he had uſed concerning him. In this inſtant Col. Michelſon, one of the ſeconds, leaped between them, and in endeavouring to beat down the Prince's ſword, wounded him in the hand. Sethequelow, ſeeing the Prince diſarmed, ſeized this opportunity to take up his own ſword, which lay upon the ground, and at one vengeful lunge drove it through the Prince's body, who died about a fortnight after.—The death of Prince Gallitzin is in every body's mouth. It was as noble as his whole life: he died with the greateſt reſignation, not uttering a ſingle ſyllable againſt his antagoniſt. He was on the point of being married to the beautiful daughter of Gen. Wolgonſkie."

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Batavia, March* 22. By the ſhip Concord, arrived here from Bengal, by the way of Ceylon, we have advice, that the Gertrude, Capt. William Bruelle, from Surat, in lat. 18. 29. fell in with a fleet of Morattoes; the biggeſt of which fired two guns at him. He immediately hoiſted his colours, and lay by, expecting they would ſend a boat on board him, having no ſuſpicion of their real intentions: but he was miſtaken; for preſently they fired two more guns with ſhot, which wounded two of his men: when, therefore, he found they were pirates, and conſequently enemies, he called together his crew, and addreſſed them in the following manner.

"My lads, the time is now arrived, when, if you would be free, you muſt be brave. Remember who you are, Europeans, and freemen, and the enemy only Morattoes, a parcel of negroes and pirates, and to whoſe raſcally fleet, however numerous it may be, our ſhip is as much ſuperior as an elephant to a herd of deer. Look on the bleeding wounds of your meſſmates from this unprovoked attack, and aſk yourſelves, if they do not demand a full revenge at your hands; let us, too, ſhew our employers, (the Eaſt-India company), that we really deſerve

ſerve the favours we receive at their hands."

The men immediately repaired to their ſeveral quarters, and gave the enemy a heavy fire from all their artillery. The engagement continued till night, and was renewed next morning at ſun-riſe. They ſeveral times attempted to come along-ſide Capt. Bruelle, but were as often beat off; and at length, ſeveral of them being much damaged, he ſailed through their fleet, and continued his courſe, (though he received a number of ſhot aloft, where they particularly aimed, thinking to diſable him by carrying away a maſt), and arrived ſafe in harbour the 25th of January. In this engagement Capt. Bruelle had one man killed, and twelve wounded, ſome of them very badly.

The Morattoe fleet conſiſted of three grabs of three maſts, with two guns on their bow, and twelve on each ſide; ſix grabs of two maſts, with two guns forward, and eight on each ſide; and fifteen gallywat, which had but one gun forward, but they could not ſee how many they had beſides. Capt. Bruelle ſays, he is ſure a number of the Morattoes muſt have been killed and wounded, from the quantity of blood they ſaw run out of their ſcuppers, and the cries heard on board the veſſels, which were at times ſo near them, that he could hear the command given, which he was well aſſured was by Europeans." *Leyden Courant, Dec.* 20.

FRANCE.

"*Paris, Jan.* 12. A dreadful fire broke out, in the night between the 10th and 11th inſtant, in one of the galleries of the palace; and, notwithſtanding immediate aſſiſtance was given, it ſtill continues. The damage done is very conſiderable. Several galleries, containing ſhops and merchandiſe, are conſumed; and the halls of the court of aids are entirely deſtroyed. The priſoners in the *Conciergerie* were removed into other priſons. Many perſons periſhed in the flames." *L. G.*

"*Paris, Jan.* 15. The fire is not yet extinguiſhed; but it has made no farther progreſs." *Lond. gaz.*

Advice has been received, that a memorial and petition, ſigned by thirty of the principal French inhabitants of Canada, has lately been preſented to the French King, intreating his Majeſty to take advantage of the times to recover his ancient province; and promiſing, that his former ſubjects will, one and all, croud with alacrity about his royal ſtandard.—The authenticity, however, of this petition, is doubted.

SPAIN.

"*St Jago, in Guatimala, Aug.* 1. The burning mountain, called *Pacayita*, ſeemed, by earthquakes, and ſubterraneous noiſes, to threaten an eruption; which really happened on the 2d of July, at eleven o'clock at night, preceded by a moſt violent report; after which a lava of nitrous and ſulphurous matter poured down the ſide of the mountain, which threw up clouds of cinders and ſmoke, which conſumed near forty leagues of the diſtrict of St Antonio Cuchutepeque. The town of St Chriſtophal Amaticlan was entirely deſerted. From nine cavities in this mountain, the flaming lava continues to run to the South ſea. It is now feared, that the Pecaya Grande will alſo break out, as it is in vaſt agitation, which will finiſh the deſtruction of the valley of Panchol, in which ſtands the town of St Jago, the capital of the province."

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"*Barbadoes, Nov.* 7. An expreſs is arrived from Grenada, with an account, that the town of St George was entirely burnt down on the 1ſt inſtant, excepting two houſes, Mr Beattie's and Mr Bennett's. All their proviſions, lumber, in ſhort every thing, was deſtroyed. The Carnache was not entirely deſtroyed."

ENGLAND.

On the 29th of December ſailed, from Portſmouth, for America, the Briſtol, Commodore Sir Peter Parker, with Lord Cornwallis on board.

In the night between Dec. 22. & 23. the Rockingham tranſport was unfortunately loſt, by miſtaking Robert's cove for Cork harbour, in the night. She had on board three companies of the 32d regiment of foot. Lieut. Marſh and his wife, Enſ. Sardeman, and Lieut. Barker's wife, and upwards of ninety ſoldiers, with the captain and crew, periſhed.—The officers ſaved were Capt. Glover, Lieut. Booth and Cator, and the doctor's mate.—It is impoſſible, ſays the writer of the account, to paint the diſtreſs of the officers and ſoldiers who were ſaved, the greateſt part of whom, being

caſt

caſt on the rocks, had their fleſh torn in a ſhocking manner; and, inſtead of receiving the leaſt aſſiſtance from the inhabitants, were attacked by ſome thouſands of the common people, who carried away every article that could be ſaved from the wreck.

The Tartar man of war arrived at Portſmouth, Jan. 6. with 75 rebels, taken by the Fowey man of war, on board a privateer which the rebels had fitted out at Boſton. She was commiſſioned by the Maſſachuſet's council; and her orders were, not to fire at any of the King's ſhips. The motto on her colours was, *We appeal to Heaven.* Other accounts ſay, that theſe men were landmen ordered on board by Gen. Waſhington.

"*Portſmouth, Jan.* 21. Prompted by a paragraph in one of the evening-papers, I went to ſee the American priſoners brought home by the Tartar. I intended to contribute ſomething towards cloathing them, and expected to find them all in irons: but how great was my diſappointment, when I found them removed from the Tartar to the Reſolution, at free liberty, victualled the ſame as the ſhip's company, and ſince removed on board the Centaur, where their old cloaths were changed for new, at the expence of government! This ſurpriſed me much.

In the beginning of January, houſes of rendezvous for entering ſeamen were ordered to be opened at every ſeaport in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

A royal proclamation was iſſued, Jan. 3. offering the following bounties to ſuch ſeamen as ſhould voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve his Majeſty on or before the 29th of February enſuing, viz. able-bodied ſeamen, not above fifty, nor under eighteen years of age, forty ſhillings, and ordinary ſeamen twenty ſhillings, each.

Capt. Macartney was moſt honourably acquitted of all the charges laid againſt him [xxxvii. 661.), at a full board of admiralty held for that purpoſe Jan. 25. Their Lordſhips were likewiſe pleaſed to ſignify to Capt. Macartney, that they would employ, and give him a much better ſhip than he had before, as ſoon as any of the frigates of 32 guns are ready to be commiſſioned. — On the 31ſt he was appointed to the command of the Ambuſcade, of 32 guns, at Chatham.

The rifleman brought from America to Briſtol [xxxvii. 679.], having been carried before the mayor to be examined, was diſcharged, as no crime was charged againſt him of which the mayor could take cogniſance.

The three regiments of foot-guards, 'tis ſaid, lately preſented a memorial to the King, offering their ſervice in North America; which was accepted.

An expreſs was ſent off, Jan. 4. with orders to the Carron company in Scotland, for a large number of ſhip-cannon, field-pieces, mortars, &c. to be got ready with all expedition.

On Thurſday, Jan. 25. the following hand-bill was delivered to the members of the two houſes of parliament. — "To the PARLIAMENT. A ſuffering and afflicted people moſt humbly and ſolemnly beſeech and implore every member of Parliament to put a ſpeedy ſtop to the further effuſion of the blood of our American brethren; that peace and tranquillity may be reſtored to the Royal breaſt, and glory, commerce, and felicity, to the whole empire."

On the 3d of January arrived at Dover 300 German recruits, under the command of Col. Scheiter.

"*London, Jan.* 8. A meſſenger has arrived within theſe few days from Zell, who brought with him ſome writings of a very ſingular nature, which were found in the apartments of the late Queen of Denmark. They are ſaid to have been written by herſelf a ſhort time before her deceaſe."

"*London, Jan.* 23. Laſt week the accounts of a late deceaſed paymaſter, who went under the name of *the defaulter of unaccounted millions* [xxxi. 354. xxxiii. 320.], were finally ſettled; when there appeared a balance due to the treaſury of 234,000 l.

Circular letters have lately been ſent into every county in the kingdom, recommending, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the carrying into execution the act 17° Geo. II. againſt rogues and vagabonds; and that the juſtices of peace do iſſue their warrant to apprehend all ſuch, that they may be dealt with according to law.

Report having been made to the King in council, Jan. 5. of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, Robert and Daniel Perreau [xxxvii. 476.], and five more, were ordered for execution on the 17th. A paper ſent the preceding evening to the ſecretary of ſtate was laid before the council, viz.

"In hopes that the world may be no longer miſinformed concerning the inno-

cence of my unhappy brother, who is at this time with myſelf under the dreadful ſentence of death, for having negotiated ſeveral bonds given to him by Mrs Margaret-Caroline Rudd, I ſolemnly declare, That he, with myſelf, was no more than the innocent inſtrument in the hands of Mrs Rudd to perpetrate this wicked tranſaction. For as I always unhappily entertained the higheſt opinion of Mrs Rudd's honeſty and integrity, I placed the moſt implicit faith in her, and thereby ſubjected myſelf to every artifice which ſhe could deviſe; by which means I involved my unhappy and unfortunate brother, and his family, in their preſent miſery and ruin. I therefore think it my duty, before I know the iſſue of my fate, to exculpate him from any imputation whatever, by declaring, that he never did detain any part of the money raiſed on Mr Adair's ſecurity, or was in any reſpect whatever privy to any deceptions, or knowledge of the forgeries; and that my unhappy infatuation, and the confidence which he had in my ſuppoſed marriage with Mrs Rudd, has been the ſole cauſe of his preſent dreadful affliction, he having all along underſtood her to be my wife.

Jan. 4. 1776. DAN. PERREAU."

Next Sunday, Jan. 7. Mrs Robert Perreau, accompanied by her children, a gentleman, and a lady, all in deep mourning, waited in a room to deliver petitions to their Majeſties as they paſſed to the chapel. It was a picture of diſtreſs which ſurpaſſes imagination. The Queen ſeemed much affected. — The petition ran thus.

"To the Queen's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Petition of Henrietta Perreau, in behalf of her huſband, Robert Perreau, now under ſentence of death in Newgate,

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

That the moſt unfortunate and moſt miſerable woman that ever felt the hand of affliction, now approaches your Majeſty, and, in agonies of mind little ſhort of diſtraction, throws herſelf at your Royal feet.

Her huſband, Robert Perreau, has been under ſentence of death in the dungeons of Newgate for ſeveral months paſt. His caſe has been reported to his Majeſty, and his execution is now ordered. Your petitioner knows, with the reſt of the world, that clemency is the peculiar virtue of the King, and with all ſubmiſſion ſhe bows down to his Majeſty's determination. Tho' it has appeared in proof, that her huſband had no intereſt in the frauds which have been committed, nor ever received to his own uſe a ſingle ſhilling of the money that was raiſed, ſhe will not, from theſe circumſtances, nor from any others within her own knowledge, preſume to ſuggeſt even the poſſibility that he may ſtill be innocent. His Majeſty has decided, and ſhe ſubmits. But Nature will cry out, and to the voice of Nature your Majeſty will not be deaf.

Your petitioner has nothing but her miſery to recommend her: ſhe does not controvert the juſtice of the ſentence; ſhe only preſumes to deprecate the blow. A wife implores your Majeſty in behalf of her huſband, whom ſhe had every reaſon to regard with ſincere affection. A mother ſends up her prayers and tears for her children. Your Majeſty knows thoſe tender relations; and the virtue of a heart like your Majeſty's will be the beſt advocate for the wretched.

The execution of Robert Perreau will, in its conſequences, involve an innocent family in utter ruin: The agonies of his afflicted wife muſt ſhortly end her days; and his children muſt be left without a parent; ſhame and ſorrow muſt be at beſt their portion.

The puniſhment which extends itſelf with ſuch ſeverity beyond the unhappy convict, is not a common caſe. Your petitioner therefore flies to your Majeſty's commiſeration; preſuming to hope, that by changing the ſentence of the law to tranſportation, the ends of juſtice would be anſwered. Juſtice has never been ſo rigorous in this country, as not to hear the cries of humanity: for the ſake of the innocent, the guilty has been often ſpared; and if your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to ſue for a mitigation of the dreadful ſentence, mankind will honour the generous tenderneſs, which, on a throne, can feel for a wretched mother and her unhappy children.

Your petitioner therefore, with reſignation, but not without hope, commits her caſe to your Majeſty's Royal goodneſs: Moſt humbly imploring your Majeſty to intercede with your Royal Conſort, the father of his people, that he may be pleaſed ſo far to extend his mercy, as to order the unhappy Robert Perreau to be tranſported for life.

And your petitioner will ever moſt fervently pray," &c.

In

In a letter from Robert Perreau to a lady, dated Jan. 13. the unhappy man expreſſes himſelf thus. "I am ſenſible of the propriety of the verdict againſt me *for an innocent lie*, and I muſt give the law its revenge; but I muſt, however, do myſelf the juſtice to aſſert my innocence of any guilt or knowledge of the forgery whatever. I ſay, an innocent lie; becauſe I neither knew of, or had the leaſt intention of defrauding Meſſ. Drummonds, but was the unhappy deluded tool of others, and acted upon by the moſt premeditated artful wickedneſs that can be deviſed. I know how difficult it is to prevail on the generality of mankind to believe a man innocent that has been condemned by his country, and I feel much for that; but I hope all are not ſo uncharitable. It was my unhappy fate to fall into the hands of ignorant adviſers in the beginning of my misfortunes, that prevented my going to Mr Drummond to remove the prejudices my conduct had impreſſed his mind with; or I think I ſhould not have ſuffered ſo much in his opinion; and by ſuch ill advice I have ſuffered ſo much affliction, and fall a victim to an ignominious death."

A petition to the King, in favour of Robert Perreau, ſigned by ſeventy-eight capital bankers and merchants of London, was delivered to Lord Weymouth, Jan. 15. praying his Majeſty to ſoften the rigour of juſtice, by changing the ſentence to an order for tranſportation: but without effect.

On Wedneſday morning, Jan. 17. about eight o'clock, the Meſſ. Perreau came from the cells, genteelly dreſſed in deep mourning, with their hair dreſſed and powdered, and joined the reſt of the convicts, five in number, in the chapel in Newgate, where they devoutly attended divine ſervice with the Ordinary, and received the holy ſacrament; after which they retired to the apartment appropriated for the reception of the male actors, to have their irons knocked off, previous to their going forth to execution. Daniel came in firſt from chapel, bowed to the company, and went to the fire, where he warmed himſelf with the greateſt compoſure. Robert ſoon after followed, and looking at his brother for a moment, wiped off a falling tear, which he ſeemed anxious to hide. He then turned to a little table, where lay the ropes with which they were to be bound. His emotions were then ſo ſtrongly painted in his countenance, that the ſurrounding ſpectators gave vent to their ſympathy in loud lamentations. Daniel now aſſiſted in putting the rope properly round himſelf with decent firmneſs; but when he ſaw the man do the ſame office for his brother, it quite unmanned him — he ſighed and wept. They then took a laſt farewell of their friends, and got into the coach. At the place of execution when Jack Ketch opened the coach-door, the two brothers got out, with books in their hands, and aſcended the cart, where they joined the Ordinary in ſome ejaculations: after which each delivered him a paper, and they held a ſerious conference with him full ten minutes. About half after eleven, Robert kiſſed his brother, and they embraced each other with great affection. Their caps being now put over their eyes, each took the other's two hands in his; which being the ſignal, the cart drove away. When they had been turned off about two thirds of a minute, their hands dropped from each other, and they died without any apparent pain. They were twins, very much alike in perſon, handſome men, about five feet nine inches high, and about forty-two years old. — Of the papers which they delivered to the Ordinary we inſert copies, &c.

"Robert Perreau's Dying Declaration.

As I am now going to appear before my great and juſt God, to anſwer for all my actions, I do ſolemnly declare to the world in theſe my laſt moments, and I call God to witneſs, that I never had the leaſt knowledge or ſuſpicion of criminality whatever in any of the bonds or other ſecurities that I negotiated of Mr William Adair's, for Mrs Margaret Caroline Rudd and my unhappy brother, but did always believe them to be valid and genuine ſecurities. I do ſolemnly declare alſo, that I did firmly believe, till the moment the forgery was diſcovered, that Mrs Rudd and my brother were intimately acquainted and connected with Mr William Adair, as they had from time to time impoſed upon me; and under this firm belief I was led to negotiate theſe ſecurities: and when the bond I carried to Mr Drummond to raiſe the money upon was objected to, as not being the hand-writing of Mr Adair, I applied to Mrs Rudd to inform Mr Adair of it; who returned, and told me ſhe had ſeen him, and that he would ſatisfy Mr

Drummond that it was his hand-writing if he would call or ſend to him about it; and deſired I would return to Mr Drummond, and tell him ſo. Accordingly I returned to Mr Drummond; and from the implicit confidence I had in all Mrs Rudd told me, I inadvertently gave her words to him as my own, ſaying, that I had ſeen Mr Adair: but this I ſolemnly proteſt was done from no motive of defrauding whatever; nor did I ever detain any of the monies ariſing from the diſcounts of theſe ſecurities for my own uſe. Therefore, through my imprudence or folly in telling a falſity, I am unhappily brought to an ignominious and ſhameful death.

ROBERT PERREAU."

"Daniel Perreau's Dying Declaration.

I do ſolemnly declare, in the preſence of Almighty God, before whom I am going to be judged for all my actions, that I am totally innocent of all the forgeries of bonds or other ſecurities of Mr William Adair, given to my unhappy brother and myſelf by Mrs Margaret Caroline Rudd to be negotiated; but that my unhappy connection with her, and infatuation to her, made me believe every thing ſhe told me was true: therefore, through her impoſitions, I deceived my brother in the ſuppoſed and pretended acquaintance with Mr Adair; always believing, however, from her ſtories, that I was very ſoon to be introduced and connected with him by means of her family-alliance, and thereby to derive conſiderable advantages in life; by which I am unhappily brought to an ignominious end through her artifices.

DANIEL PERREAU."

On Sunday evening, the 21ſt, the remains of the two Perreaus were carried from the houſe of Robert Perreau in Golden-ſquare, and, after the uſual ſolemnities, depoſited in the vault belonging to St Martin's church. The coffins were covered with black cloth, and black nails, with a black plate on each, on which were inſcribed their names, day of their death, and age, which was 42, being twins, born within ten minutes of each other. The eldeſt was Daniel. They were carried in ſeparate hearſes, attended by their friends in mourning-coaches, and by an innumerable croud of ſpectators; who behaved with decency till they came to the entrance of the church; but there they became ſo rude, that it was with difficulty the bodies and mourners could get entrance; and it was not till after the whole funeral ceremony was over, that they were prevailed upon to diſperſe.

"Since the execution, the people appear to be as much divided in their opinions about the guilt or innocence of Robert Perreau, as about the American cauſe. It muſt be confeſſed, that appearances are greatly againſt him, and that it is next to impoſſible, unleſs we ſuppoſe him to act under the immediate influence of ſome *fatal neceſſity*, to give entire credit to his dying declaration. If we admit ſuch a *neceſſity*, then we muſt deny *free-will*. The queſtion is perplexing; but it is yet in the power of one perſon to ſolve the difficulty; and it is hoped, that before ſhe leave the world, ſhe will, for the ſatisfaction of the public, and the ſalvation of her own ſoul, leave a faithful relation of all her tranſactions with Robert Perreau. With reſpect to Daniel, as her connections with him were of another kind, ſhe may be permitted, for the ſake of her innocent children, to draw a veil over them." *Gent. Mag.*

Daniel and Robert Perreau were the ſons of Daniel Perreau, ſecretary to the Engliſh General of the windward Caribbee iſlands in Q. Anne's reign, who was born at Greenwich. Their grandfather was a native of Rochelle, where he had an eſtate of great value, relinquiſhed it upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and fled in diſguiſe to England, with ſome of his neareſt relations, who were the anceſtors of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable French Proteſtants now in England and Ireland.

We continue an account of the addreſſes preſented to the King on the American diſpute [xxxvii. 680.]. —— In the gazette of Jan. 6. there is one, from the gentlemen and principal inhabitants of the city of Carliſle, ſigned by 308; — in the gazette Jan. 9. one, from the gentlemen, clergy, freemen, freeholders, merchants, traders, manufacturers, and other citizens, of Dublin, ſigned *Thomas Emerſon, Lord Mayor*, by ſix aldermen, and 1051 other perſons, among whom are Robert Clark, D. D. Dean of Tuam, and Thomas Truloch, late high ſheriff; — in the gazette of Jan 13. one, from the nobility, freeholders, and heritors, of the ſhire of Edinburgh, dated, Edinburgh, Jan. 4. and ſigned, *Henry Dundas, Preſes*; — in the gazette of Jan. 20. one, from

from the noblemen, gentlemen, freeholders, juſtices of the peace, and commiſſioners of ſupply, of the county of Caithneſs, dated, Thurſo, Dec. 6. and ſigned, *Caithneſs, Preſes*; — in the gazette of Jan. 23. one, from the noblemen, gentlemen, and freeholders, of the county of Aberdeen, dated, Aberdeen, Jan. 10. and ſigned, *Charles Boyd, Preſes*; — in the gazette of Jan. 27. one, from the deacon-convener, deacons of the fourteen incorporated trades, and other members of the trades-houſe, of the city of Glaſgow, dated, Glaſgow, Jan. 10. and ſigned, *John Craig*; — and in the gazette of Jan. 30. one, from the magiſtrates and council of the borough of Kirkwall, dated, Dec. 12. and ſigned, *John Riddoch, Provoſt.*

MARRIAGES.

Dec 27. At London, the Marquis of Granby, to Lady Mary Iſabella Somerſet, youngeſt ſiſter of the Duke of Beaufort.

The Hon. John Arburthnot, of Hatton, ſecond ſon of the Viſcount Arburthnot, to Miſs Graham, daughter of Graham, Eſq; of Marſey

30. At Dublin, the Rt Hon. Sir John Blaquiere, K. B. to Miſs Eleanor Dobſon, heireſs of Robert Dobſon, of Ann Grove, Yorkſhire, Eſq;

Jan 6. At Edinburgh, Mr Henry Mackenzie, of the exchequer, to Miſs Penuel Grant, daughter of the late Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bt.

10. At London, Captain Gough, to Miſs Parker. As the bride was ſtepping into the coach after the ceremony was over, her foot ſlipped, and ſhe broke her leg in two places.

12. At Cavers Carre, Roxburghſhire, William Riddel, Eſq; of Carmiſſon, writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Eliſabeth Carre, only daughter of the deceaſed John Carre of Cavers, Eſq;

30. At Edinburgh, James Rannie, Eſq; late merchant in Hamburg, to Miſs Katharine Baird, ſecond ſiſter of Robert Baird of Newbyth, Eſq;

BIRTHS.

Jan. 2. Mrs Lockhart of Lee delivered of a ſon.

15. At the Teodoli palace at Rome, the Ducheſs of Gloceſter, of a prince.

31. At London, the Lady of Sir Joſeph Mawby, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb 1775. At Calcutta, after a long illneſs, Kenneth Mackenzie, Eſq; merchant there, ſon of the deceaſed Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Seatwell.

Oct. 13 At Philadelphia, (whither he had gone for the recovery of his health), Dr Robert Pringle, of the iſland of Jamaica, ſon of the late John Pringle, of Hainang, Eſq; one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and brother of the late Lord Alemore.

At Siara, in Brazil, aged 124 years, one Andrew Vidal, of Negreiros. He enjoyed the uſe of his memory and his ſenſes till the day of his death. — In the year 1772 he was chief magiſtrate of the city of Siara, and, notwithſtanding his great age, performed the office of judge to the entire ſatisfaction of every one — He was father of thirty ſons, and five daughters; of whom ſprung thirty-three children, fifty-two grandchildren, and twenty-ſix deſcendents of theſe laſt, all which formed a poſterity of one hundred and eighty-eight perſons; of whom one hundred and forty-nine were living in 1773. [*Some error.*]

Dec. At Coygach, Lieut John Mackenzie.

At Liſbon, the Hon. William Auguſtus Montague, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Sandwich, and member for Huntingdon

29. At Bath, John Owen, Eſq; Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the 59th regiment of foot.

In Ireland, Mary Coen, aged 112.

Jan. 3. 1776. At Northampton, Mr John Leach, maſter-builder, in the 106th year of his age.

3. At Dalnamain, Sutherlandſhire, James Sutherland of Evelick, Eſq;

3. At London, Mrs Eliſabeth Montgomery of Lainſhaw, ſpouſe of John Montgomery Beaumont, Eſq; and widow of the late Captain Alexander Montgomery of Kirktonholm.

4. At Cupar, Fife, Mrs Janet Gibſon, only child of the deceaſed Sir Edward Gibſon, late of Kinnaird, Bt, and relict of Capt. James Bruce, late of the 26th regiment of foot.

4. At Craweraig, Sutherlandſhire, John Clunes of Neilſton, Eſq;

At Rotherhithe, Mrs Giles, a maiden lady; who, about five years ago, was laid out for dead, but on going to remove her into the coffin, the maid perceived ſome ſigns of life; on which ſhe was put into a warm bed, and a ſurgeon ſent for, who bled her; after which ſhe recovered, and made her will. She left her whole fortune to the above ſervant, provided ſhe was kept a fortnight after her deceaſe, and not buried till her head was cut off.

At Rathehill, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, Mrs Honora Browne, aged 102, mother of Gen. Browne, now at Riga.

8. At London, Lt-Col. James Prevoſt, colonel-commandant of the firſt battalion of the Roy[illegible]ent of foot.

8. At

8. At London, Col. Montrefor, of the corps of engineers.

8. At Leith, Mrs Rachel Houſton, relict of Mr Robert Forbes, one of the biſhops of the Epiſcopal church of Scotland. [xxxvii. 638.]

10. At London, Mr Dormer, aged 106.

11. At London, Mr Eaſtman, formerly an attorney, aged 115.

12. At Padworth, Chriſtopher Griffith, Eſq; member for the county of Berks.

12. At Kippen, ſix days before the day appointed for his ordination, Mr James Thomſon, preacher, and preſentee to the pariſh of Kippen.

12. At Conland, Fifeſhire, Mrs Malcolm, widow of James Malcolm, Eſq;

12. At Kirkcudbright, in an advanced age, Mrs Bell ſenior of Gribdie. Her death was remarkably ſudden: — for having gone abroad on an afternoon to drink tea in a neighbour's houſe, whilſt ſhe was ſitting in the company in her uſual ſtate of health and ſpirits, upon making ſome little motion, ſhe fell down at the table, and, without ſpeaking or moving more, in that very moment expired.

13. At London, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs Irwine, relict of the late Lt-Gen. Alexander Irwine, and mother of the preſent Lt-Gen. Sir John Irwine, K. B.

14. At Hawkhill, near Edinburgh, Andrew Pringle of Alemore, Eſq; one of the Lords of Seſſion.

14. At London, William Strode, Eſq; Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the 62d regiment of foot.

15. At his ſeat at Bird-place, Hertfordſhire, the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Lieutenant-General, Colonel of the 24th regiment of foot, and Governor of Gibraltar. He was brother to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and uncle to the Earl Cornwallis.

15. At York, George Wilſon, Eſq; late Lieutenant-Colonel in the firſt regiment of foot-guards.

15. At Dunſe, in her 84th year, Mrs Catharine Dallas, daughter of the deceaſed James Dallas of St Martin, Eſq; and widow of Mr William Reid writer in Edinburgh.

15. At London, aged 105, Mrs Eleanor Willis, who had been married to four huſbands, and had ſeventeen children.

At London, the Hon. William Hervey, ſon of John Earl of Briſtol, and uncle to the preſent Earl.

16. At Erſkine, near Glaſgow, William Lord Blantyre.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr James Saunders ſenior, writer in Edinburgh.

18. Mrs Janet Inglis, relict of Mr Archibald Blair writer in Edinburgh.

18. Mr Laurence Hargraves, of Weſtgate-hill, near Bradford, in the county of York, aged 89 years. He was father, grandfather, and great-grandfather to 120 perſons, all living, and the greateſt part of them at his funeral.

19. At St Ford, James Duddingſton of St Ford, Eſq;

19. At Drummond's hall, Dumfrieſſhire, of the ſmall pox, Mr George Armſtrong.

At Bath, John Barker, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the White.

23. At Edinburgh, Dame Anne Cunninghame, widow of Sir Robert Dalrymple of Caſtleton.

24. At Dundee, Mrs Eliſabeth Graham, widow of Capt. Alexander Stewart.

24. Robert Barclay of Almerieclofs, Eſq; aged 90.

25. At Rubiſlaw, Aberdeenſhire, George Skene of Rubiſlaw, Eſq;

25. At Kirkaldy, Dr Henry Millar.

27. At Renfrew, in an advanced age, Mr Alexander Stirling, late merchant in Glaſgow.

28. At his ſeat in Wiltſhire, in the 51ſt year of his age, the Earl of Radnor. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his father Jacob Viſcount Folkſtone in 1761, and was created an Earl in 1765. By his firſt wife, Harriet, only daughter of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, Bt, an only ſon, Jacob, member for New Sarum; and by his ſecond wife, Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, Eſq; of Barbadoes, three ſons, William-Henry, Bartholomew, and Edward. By his third wife, Lady Feverſham, relict of Anthony Lord Feverſham, and daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, Bt, he left no iſſue ſurviving.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Glen, widow of David Bruce of Kinnaird, Eſq;

30. At Gomdy, Perthſhire, George Robertſon, Eſq; of Faſkaly. [xxxvii. 637.]

30. At Aberdeen, in the 88th year of his age, John Robertſon of Pitmillan, Eſq; late provoſt of that city.

31. At Glaſgow, Mr James Knox bookſeller in that city.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Jan. 13. to grant unto the Hon. John Bathurſt the office of Clerk of the Faculties and Diſpentations in the court of chancery, in the room and on the ſurrender of Thomas Lawrence, Eſq;

— to grant unto William Philipps, Eſq; the office of Clerk of the Briefs in the court of chancery, in the room of Mr Bathurſt.

— 20. to appoint Pennel Hawkins, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Principal and Serjeant Surgeons; and his ſon George Edward Hawkins, Eſq; Surgeon of his Majeſty's Houſehold in ordinary. Both were ſworn in Jan 20.

— 25. to appoint Dr Lucas Pepys, Phyſician-Extraordinary to his Majeſty.

— 27.

—27. to appoint Meſſ. John Gunning and John Hunter Surgeons in Extraordinary to his Majeſty.

At the palace of Holyroodhouſe, Edinburgh, Jan. 24. John Earl of Dunmore was unanimouſly choſen one of the ſixteen repreſentatives of the Peerage of Scotland in parliament, in the room of Thomas Earl of Caſſillis, deceaſed.

War-office, Jan. 2 1776.

1ſt reg. of dragoons: Henry Thomas, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Henry Andrew Cerjat, preferred; by purchaſe.

4th reg. of dragoons: Maj. James Hugonin to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Edward Griffith; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Capt. Henry Nooth to be Major, vice James Hugonin; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Capt.-Lieut. John Hamilton to be Captain, vice Henry Nooth; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Francis Hugonin to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Hamilton; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. Peter John Luard to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Hugonin; by purchaſe.

Ditto: George Mercer, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Peter John Luard; by purchaſe.

10th reg. of dragoons: Capt.-Lieut. Richard Dayrell to be Captain, vice Francis Auguſtus Elliott, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. William Gregory to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Richard Dayrell; by purchaſe

Ditto: Corn. Harry Portal to be Lieutenant, vice William Gregory; by purchaſe.

Ditto: William Ann Villettes, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Harry Portal; by purchaſe.

Royals, 2d bat.: Lieut. Robert Bennett to be Captain, vice John Hodges; by purchaſe.

4th reg of foot: Maj. Harry Blunt, of the 23d, foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice George Maddiſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Hay to be Lieutenant, vice George Hutchinſon, preferred.

23d reg of foot: Capt William Blakeney to be Major, vice Harry Blunt, preferred.

Ditto: Lieut. George Hutchinſon, of the 4th, foot, to be Captain, vice William Blakeney.

38th reg. of foot: Col. Robert Pigot to be Colonel, vice Lord Blaney, deceaſed.

40th reg of foot: Maj. James Grant to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Grant, preferred.

43d reg of foot: Lieut. William Miller to be Captain, vice Walter Sloane Laurie; by purchaſe.

48th reg of foot: Capt.-Lieut. James Campbell to be Captain, vice Ely Dagworthy; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Henry Groves to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Campbell; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Henry Groves to be Quarter-maſter, vice James Campbell.

55th reg. of foot: Col. James Grant, of the 40th, foot, to be Colonel, vice Robert Pigot.

65th reg. of foot: Lieut. John Hales to be Captain, vice Malby Brabazon; by purchaſe.

Maj. Francis Drake, of the 41ſt reg. to be Captain of an independent company of Invalids at Jerſey, vice William Williams, deceaſed.

Maj. Adam Williamſon, of the 61ſt, foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

Surgeon William Douglas, to be Surgeon to the garriſons in South Carolina, vice George Milligen, removed.

War-office, Jan. 16.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Capt. George Haſtings is appointed to be Captain of a Company, vice Francis Twiſleton Thomſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. William Hawtayne to be Lieutenant, vice George Haſtings; by purchaſe.

1ſt bat of the Royals: Enſ. Daniel Wilſon to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Corſane, deceaſed.

4th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Crammond to be Captain, vice Jeremiah Sleigh, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. Edward Barron to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Crammond.

Ditto: Enſ. John Thomas Maddiſon to be Lieutenant, vice John Barron.

Ditto: Robert Hadden, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Thomas Maddiſon.

6th reg. of foot: James Sanxay, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Richard Bullock; by purchaſe.

16th reg. of foot: John Newland, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Monerieſſe; by purchaſe.

26th reg. of foot: Maj.-Gen. Lord Adam Gordon to be Colonel, vice John Scott, deceaſed.

27th reg. of foot: Lieut. Thomas Moore to be Captain, vice Henry Conron, preferred.

Ditto: Enſ. Henry Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Moore.

Ditto: Falkener Minchin, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Moore.

Ditto: Eyre Maſſey, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— Chadwick.

28th reg. of foot: Firſt Lieut. Richard Ridley, of the 23d, foot, to be Captain, vice David Skene; by purchaſe.

35th reg. of foot: Gilbert Waugh, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Peter Kemble.

40th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Gaſon to be Lieutenant, vice James Cope; by purchaſe.

41ſt

41ſt reg. of foot, (Invalids): Capt. Thomas Robinſon, of the 44th, foot, to be Captain, vice Francis Drake, removed.

44th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Norton to be Captain, vice Euſtace Stawell; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Thomas Gough to be Lieutenant, vice William Norton; by purchaſe.

70th reg of foot: George Hirſt, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Richard Lawleſs; by purchaſe.

Capt. Hugh Powell, of the 15th foot, to be Major in the army.

Capt Duncan M'Pherſon, of 42d, foot, to be Major in the army.

War-office, Jan. 30.

1ſt reg. of dragoons: William Payne, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice David Garrick; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. James Heywood to be Lieutenant, vice William Clive, who retires.

Ditto Charles Ravenſcroft, Gent. to be Cornet, vice James Heywood; by purchaſe.

[*To be continued.*]

Liſt of Commiſſions for the army in Ireland, ſigned by his Majeſty, from Jan. 1. *to* 13. 1776.

8th dragoons: Lieut. John Hunt to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Green, who retires. Dated December 24. 1775.

Corn. Henry Saunders to be Lieutenant, vice John Hunt. Dated December 24 1775.

Mr Richard St George Manſergh St George to be Cornet, vice Henry Saunders. Dated December 24. 1775

19th foot: Mr Thomas Mawhood to be Enſign, vice Henry Williamſon, promoted. Dated December 24. 1775.

30th foot: Mr John Spires to be Enſign, vice Joſeph Peacock, deceaſed. Dated December 24. 1775.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for January 1776.

Within the city	Males 38	78	150. Incr. 7.	
	Fem. 40			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 38	72		
	Fem. 34			

Age.			N°	Diſeaſes.	N°.
Under		2	50	Aged	18
Between	2	& 5	10	Aſthma	2
	5	& 10	8	Bowelhive	6
	10	& 20	6	Chincough	4
	20	& 30	9	Child bed	2
	30	& 40	10	Conſumption	53
	40	& 50	7	Dropſy	1
	50	& 60	16	Fever	40
	60	& 70	17	Gout	1
	70	& 80	7	Swelling	1
	80	& 90	6	Small pox	12
	90	& 100	4	Still born	4
				Teething	6

Prices of grain at Haddington, Feb. 2. 1776.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	20 s. 0 d.	19 s. 2 d.	18 s 4 d.
Bear,	14 s. 2 d.	13 s. 9 d.	12 s. 2 d.
Oats,	10 s. 3 d.	9 s. 6 d.	8 s. 4 d.
Peaſe,	10 s. 0 d.	9 s. 0 d.	8 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, Feb 22. 1776. Oat-meal, 9 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 6 d. 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 6 d. 2 f.

Sum of the quantity and value of Linen ſtamped for ſale in Scotland, [xxxvii. 56.]

From Nov. 1. 1774, *to Nov.* 1. 1775.

Quantity 12,134,683 1 4th yards.
Value L. 561,527 : 10 : 2 : 3.
Medium Price 11 1 12th d.
More this year than the preceeding :
Quantity 712,568 1 4th yards.
Value L. 69,471 : 16 : 6 : 1.

The number of patients in the royal infirmary, Edinburgh, laſt year. [xxxvii. 56.]

In the hoſpital, Jan. 1. 1775	167	1962
Admitted that year - -	1795	
Particulars of the above ſum.		
Ordinary patients - -	1344	1962
Supernumeraries - -	80	
Servants - - -	204	
Soldiers - - -	334	
Of whom,		
Cured in the year 1775 -	1560	1778
Relieved, though not fully cured	101	
Diſmiſſed by deſire - -	40	
Diſmiſſed for irregularities -	8	
Diſmiſſed as incurable - -	8	
Died - - - - -	61	
In the hoſpital, Jan. 1. 1776.		184
Ordinary patients - -	88	
Supernumeraries - -	16	
Servants - - -	24	
Soldiers - -	56	

The number of patients in the Aberdeen infirmary laſt year. [xxxvii. 56.]

Patients in the hoſpital Jan. 1. 1774.	88	1128
Admitted from Jan. 1. 1775, to Dec. 30. 1775 - -	1040	
Of whom,		
Perfectly cured - -	732	1046
Incurable, after a long trial -	27	
Recovered, ſo as to follow their uſual buſineſs - -	158	
Improper, diſmiſſed at their own deſire, and deſerted -	98	
Died - - -	31	
Remaining in the hoſpital Dec. 30. 1775.		82

Beſides the above number received into the hoſpital, 3676 have had the benefit of advice and medicines as out-patients.